THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

UNDER THE HEAD of "Balm in Gilead" the *World* publishes some lines on the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chunder Mitter to the Chief Justiceship of Bengal, from which we reproduce the following:

Let the song of praise go round
To the tom-tom's silver sound!
Wallah, and Moonshee, and Kidmutgar,
Whatever ye be, or whoever ye are,
Lift up our voices in glad acclaim
To Romesh Chunder Mitter's name!
Echo his praises with eloquent pen,
O liberal Oheshub Sunder Ken;
Learned Hindoos we have known before,
There's Satyendra Nath Tagore
And Prosad Roy, that broth of a boy,
'Tis he is the dusky defendant's joy!
And W. C. Bonnerjee, he
Has little to learn from the smartest Q. C.,
Benjamin, Littler, or Russell, M. P.
(Whom Sampson has found such a terrible blister—
As bad as his namesake o'er 'found the "Philister"),
Or the Last of the Barons when only plain Mister;
And who, like Brajendra Kumar Seal,
Can unravel the web of a knotty appeal,
As he looks from his seat on the crowd at his feet,
Where suitors of all complexions meet,
As wise as a beak in Marlborough Street?
But he whom I sing is a different thing—
The Top of the Tree, the Cock of the Walk—
As different from t'others as cheese from chalk.
He may write 'em down ass, all the lot in a mass.
From John Doe of Bombay to Dick Roe of Madras
Nay, even Judge Straight, that beefsteaknurtured lad,
Must bow his wise pate in far Allahabad,
And own as he quaffs his post-prandial bitter
A greater than he in Lord Justice Mitter!

And every voice in Hindustan
Shall bless the name of the Grand O'd man
Who wrought this deed of crowning grace,
And shed the light of his Saxon face,
A new Avatar to the Aryan race
What Davitt may do, or O Donnell say,
What pranks may Blount or Gregory play,
As they dance to Arabi's roundelay;
Though our troops run away, as they did t'other day,
In the latest edition of Fables by Gay,
And from Suez Canal to Dublin Bay
There's the dence and all of a bill to pay:
Though Salisbury foam, and Northcote fret,
And John Bright turn tail in a pious pet;
Though Borthwick sling his blackest ink,
Though Greenwood and Trail, with their new-coppered pail,
Bale out the last dregs of the Tory sink;
Let them say what they like, or do what they can,
Though they roar like the lion or bleat like the lamb,
You need value them not at a twopenny dam,
You Wise O d Man, you Grand O d Man,
You may snap your fingers at all the crew,
Now you've won the heart of the pious Hindu!

And we join the chorus with a slight variation—"Lord Ripon has won the heart of the pious Hindu!"

THE TIMES has the following:

The popular excitement in Dublin has been diverted from the memory of O Connell and the hopes of the National Exhibition by a stern and energetic vindication of public justice. Mr. Justice Lawson, presiding in the Commission Court, has passed a severe sentence for contempt, couched in strong and impressive language, upon Mr. Edmund Dwyer Gray, the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*. Mr. Gray is one of the members for the County Carlow; he had been Lord Mayor, and is at present High Sheriff of Dublin. His father, Sir John Gray, was a notable man in his time, and the *Freeman's Journal* is a newspaper of considerable local influence among the Roman Catholics of Ireland. It is almost incredible that a person occupying the position of Mr. Gray should have placed himself within reach of the rebuke and the penalties with which Mr. Justice Lawson, for the protection of jurymen and the maintenance of the authority of the Queen's tribunals, has been compelled to visit him. Three months' imprisonment and a fine of £500 to be followed by security, under heavy bail-bonds, to keep the peace for six months, will bring home to the minds of those who are responsible for public criticism in Ireland the fact that even the power of the press must not be abused.

THE MORNING POST makes the following remarks on the above case:

There can be little doubt that the punishment awarded was not a whit too severe. But this admission does not preclude us from asking whether this is the constitutional way in which the wrongdoer is to be made responsible for his conduct. There is no statue in existence authorising the judges to imprison for contempt of court, and when they rely on the common law, if it ever gave such a right, it was overridden by the Great Charter. Nor is it possible, by a writ of *habeas corpus* to raise the question whether the committal to prison is just or legal, because the judges have invariably ruled that the cause of contempt need not be set forth on the return to the writ, and that the only question is whether the committal is in proper form. The truth is the judges of the Superior Courts assume to exercise a power which confessedly is not enjoyed by the Sovereign, for no act of contempt to the Sovereign would be held as justifying the Queen in ordering the individual to be imprisoned. The judges are absolute masters of the liberties of their fellow-subjects, and, however incredible it may seem, if a judge were to order an unoffending spectator in court to be sent to prison there are no legal means by which he could obtain his liberation. We are, therefore, constrained to say that, though condemning no less strongly than Mr. Justice Lawson himself the conduct of the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal*, is if he were pricipally responsible for the publication of the matter complained of, we cannot approve of the manner in which he was convicted and sentenced. It was perfectly competent for the Crown to proceed against him by criminal information, and then a jury would have determined the question of his guilty or innocence in the ordinary way provided by the Constitution.

A FURREEDPORE CORRESPONDENT reports an act of grace performed by the Lieutenant-Governor. A prisoner named Abadali, who had been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years for committing culpable homicide represented that he had been unfortunate enough not to obtain the benefit of the general mercy which had been granted in the Queen's name on the auspicious occasion of the Imperial Proclamation on the 1st January 1877. His Honor took compassion on the prisoner and has ordered the remission of the sentence.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us from Tumlook:

It is most unfortunate that while the Inspector General of Police has got the sanction of the Bengal Government to the appointment of a Police Inspector annually to a Deputy Magistracy, the Head of the Educational Department has ceased for some years to recommend any of his subordinates to that office. As was shown in one of the back numbers of your paper, the graded system which Mr. Croft introduced a few years ago, has done no substantial good to any of his subordinates, while the coldness he shows to aspirants for the executive services damp all their hopes in this direction. If you will kindly refer to the Civil List, you will find that graduates of good birth who entered the Educational line simultaneously with such of their brethren as adopted Service, are still receiving from 100 to 200 Rs. while the latter are receiving more than double the remuneration and have also got fair prospects of promotion.

TUESDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT has sent us the following account of the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Krishnaghur:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor who was to have come here on the 5th as announced in the *Gazette*, came here, on the evening of the 6th instant, landed on the morning of the 7th, visited the jail, Raj bari Dispensary and the public buildings. At noon he received the addresses from the local bar and the native Christian community on the yacht. At 3 P. M. on the same day, at the circuit house, he received the Municipal and the District addresses to which he returned a reply which did not at all satisfy the local public here. In the course of his speech, he condemned the Municipality by saying that very little improvement has been effected since his departure from this place, some 20 years ago, that this place seems to him as jungly as it was before, and that the commissioners are now almost the same as those who might be obtained by nomination.

As regards the Central Bengal Railway from Ranaghat to Bughwangollah, he said that Messrs. Rothschilds & Co., have hesitated to undertake the work and all that he can do is that he will send the Nuddea and Moorshedabad memorials with a recommendatory note to the agent of the said company for his consideration. In case they refuse to do the work, he would recommend to the Government for its construction at the expense of the State. So far so good,

As regards, the translation of Bungong, his predecessor has decided the question and he cannot consequently now reopen it.

As for the grouping of the courts in a central spot he would do his best to accede to the request of the memorialists.

On the evening of the 7th he visited the local college and after nightfall dined with the Europeans at the hall there. This morning he visited the school, and will hold a levee at 11½ AM. where he will ask the opinions of the local public about the local self-government. In the evening he will visit the female school and then leave the station.

We have received copies of the Addresses, but we are sorry we cannot make room for them. We have received another account from our Gossain Durgapore correspondent, but his report contains nothing new.

MR. CAINE, the Radical member for Scarborough, has given notice that at next session he will move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the causes of drunkeness in the army and the measures necessary for remedying the evil.

MAHARAJA Dhuleep Sing has appeared in a new character—the author of an opera. It is called the Sundra. Is the story taken from Vidya Sunder?

THE MADRAS MAIL reports the case of a very serious defalcation in the Bellary District Treasury. An East Indian Accountant, named Helean, in whom the native Deputy Collector, in charge of the Treasury, appears to have reposed undeserved confidence, has, by a series of frauds, extending over several months, made away with sums amounting altogether to more than Rs. 10,000. He was arrested on the 22nd instant, and died suddenly the same day, from what cause not yet ascertained. Suicide by poison is suspected. A *post mortem* examination has been held.

MR. GRANT DUFF, in a speech at Cochin the other day, referred to Major Baring "as the accomplished scholar and admirable man of letters who now presides over the Imperial Finance of India." In a private letter to the Governor of Madras, Major Baring quotes the lines:—

"Money, that fond controller of our hopes,
Goes out by oceans and comes in by drops."

These lines it is said has frightened the astute Governor of Madras.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Khedive announcing that the British fleet and troops are acting under his authority.

CETEWAYO is to be restored under certain conditions to the throne of Zululand, and has had interviews during the week with the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Lord Kimberley.

WEDNESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily Telegraph* says it has for some time past been no secret that Russia has been concentrating a formidable army in the Caucasus, with a view, it is believed, to another invasion of the Turkish territory. A correspondent of the new *Cologne Gazette* gives the following particulars respecting the strength of this force. Russia has, he declares, in the province of the Caucasus, 36,000 troops of the line, 22,000 horse, 15,300 gunners, and 4,400 engineers, making a grand total of nearly 78,000 men. The writer expresses the opinion that Russia is preparing for another war with Turkey by way of compensation for England's occupation of Egypt.

IT IS STATED that a Chapter of the Star of India will be held early in January next, for the purpose of decorating the new recipients with the insignia of the Order.

AT A RECENT MEETING of the Senate of the Madras University it was resolved that reporters of the Press be admitted to the meetings of the Senate except on occasions when in the exercise of his discretion the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman may request reporters to withdraw. The same rule obtains in the Bombay University. Why should the Calcutta University be singular?

HERE IS a case of cheating in *excelsis*. We take it from the *Times of India*:

A curious case was tried in the Calcutta Small Cause Court a few days ago showing how a man may travel as well as live on his wits. Captain W. R. Leighton sued Mr. G. Smallwood, C. E. of Calcutta, for Rs. 370. The plaintiff's case was that he had conveyed one C. A. Burrows from Melbourne to Akyab as a passenger in his ship, the Haddon Hall, that Burrows had promised to pay his passage money at Calcutta, where he said he had friends, his father being "General Burrows commanding at Fort William." When they arrived at Akyab he gave the plaintiff a bill at sight payable at the Bank of Bengal there, but the money had not been sent. He was about to take proceedings against Burrows by having him arrested in Calcutta when he received a telegram from the defendant which was interpreted to be a promise to pay the money. On reaching Calcutta he demanded the money from the defendant, who denied sending the telegram and refused to pay. Burrows in the meantime had shipped to Melbourne as second steward of a steamer, paying Rs. 80 as part passage money. Mr. Smallwood in his evidence said that Burrows was introduced to him by the captain of the Aldborough as a civil engineer from Melbourne. He was represented as having come from Australia to buy timber for the Australian Government. On the 25th July Burrows and he were on their way from the Aldborough and stopped at the Telegraph Office. Burrows said he wanted to Telegraph to a firm at Akyab to forward his letters to Calcutta and asked witness if he would allow them to come to his address and forward them after him to Melbourne as he had no address in Calcutta. Witness assented, but afterward when he became suspicious of Burrows telegraphed to Akyab. He did not know that Burrows was in need of money, and the telegram meant "Cancel my address and all transactions with Burrows." Witness did not want to be connected with him in any way He did not know what use Burrows might have made of his name. The Judge, on this evidence, dismissed the case, stating that there never was any guarantee by the defendant, who had himself been duped by Burrows. A contemporary calls attention to this case, remarking that it should serve as a caution in giving one's name and address too readily to a stranger in these globe-trotting days. There are more Burrows abroad than people suspect. One peculiarity of the tribe is that they either assume a military title or set up a connection with a military officer of rank. In the latter case they seldom go below a General.

CHINESE ENTERPRISE is being directed to the manufacture of woollen and cotton fabrics. A woollen factory, fitted with European machinary, has already been established at Lanchow-fu. Great obstacles had necessarily to be encountered in the way of distance, bad roads, mountains, and rivers; yet the Chinese managed to convey the heavy machinary to its dis-

and it is believed the mill is now in full swing and doing a fair business. The order for a cotton mill of 400 looms has already gone to Europe, as also for a large-sized paper manufactory, both for purely Chinese capitalists.

THE TIMES OF INDIA writes:

It is a pity that some one in authority at home has not called upon the *Standard* to contradict the mischievous report which it received from Bombay to the effect that prayers for Araby were being offered in the Calcutta mosques. We see that the member for Dungarvan who prides himself on the extent and accuracy of his second-hand knowledge of Indian affairs, in a letter to the *Spectator*, reports the lying report as if it were gospel. The correspondent who has so unjustifiably libelled the Calcutta Mahomedans and imposed upon the credulity of the British public deserves no better treatment than Mr. Drew Gay has recently received.

Mr. Ameer Ali ought to send at once a telegram to London by way of contradiction.

THURSDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THAT ENTERPRISING PUBLISHER Babu Pratap Chandra Roy, who is publishing a Bengali translation of the Mahabharatha and distributing it *gratis*, has reached the President of the United States, whose Private Secretary thus acknowledges the receipt of his classic present:

The President is in receipt of your communication of the 15th of March last, together with a copy of the Mahavarut, which he accepts with pleasure and thanks you for your courtesy.

BABU PRATAP CHANDRA ROY has received the following contributions in aid of his translation fund:

Babu Mohima Runjon Roy Bahadoor, Kakinia		Rs. 200
„ Govinda Mohun Roy, Tajhat...	...	... 100
„ Janokey Bollubh Sen, Dimla...	...	... 50
„ Ram Gopal Roy Chowdry, Mohadebpore	...	... 50
Moharaj Sumonto Giri Gossain, Maheegunge		... 30
Babu Bhoobun Mohun Roy, Maheegunge	...	... 25

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bhuddruck observes:

"Under the re-organization scheme relating to the Subordinate Executive Service published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th July last, the claims of Deputy Collectors, Sub-Deputies and Tehsildars on receipt of Rs. 100 and upwards are recognized, but not those of Tehsildars drawing salaries from Rs. 50 to 80 notwithstanding all that was said in the Budget speech of Major Baring. There are very few Tehsildars in Bengal, and these belong to the Khasmehal estates, and some of them are very superior officers. They belong as much to the Subordinate Executive as others of the same class drawing higher pay. The Tehsildars of the N.-W.P. Bombay and Madras have not been overlooked, but those in Bengal are very unfortunate. Their claim calls for some consideration from the Government.

WE CANNOT sufficiently commend the example of Raja Shama Sunker Roy, Zemindar of Teota, for his efforts to improve our agricultural resources. He had it would appear largely cultivated the Rhea or China grass in his estates in 1880 for the purpose of extracting its fibre. He had placed the works under a European Superintendent and the cultivation had proved promising. But the hitch lay in the separation of fibre from the plant—hand labour failed and so did the contrivances he had recourse to. Having noticed a correspondence in the *Calcutta Gazette* regarding the cultivation of jute in America and the invention of a fibre-separating machine, he has written to Government for the sources whence information might be had of the capacity, expense and utility of the machine and the power by which it could be worked. We hope the Raja will meet with success in his enterprise.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the following letter from Noakhally, dated the 7th instant:

"I observe in your "week" column of the issue of the 4th instant a para from a correspondent of Noakhally, in which among other things the writer speaks of the accident or what he calls it a contretemps in connection with the boar shooting case and invites Government to take notice of Mr. Harrison's conduct in the matter. In justice to Mr. Harrison and to all concerned, I trust you will give the following a prominent place in your next issue of the *Patriot*. The facts, as far as I could gather, are as follows: on the morning of the 21st ultimo, Mr. Harrison was asleep in his boat on the Taltola khal when he was roused by a noise from the mob, who had gathered to ask Mr. Harrison's help to shoot the boar, which had already very generously wounded one or two people: actuated by the most humane motive, this gentleman took up his gun and got to the top of his boat, and there saw the boar enter a hut in which a human being was trembling with fear of instant attack by the wild animal: Mr. Harrison giving the people due warning to clear, fired his gun at the animal in a scientific manner. The bullet missed the aim, however, but passed near the spinal chord of the animal, and then at an acute angle it came in contact with a piece of hard brick-piece from which the bullet turning its course in an opposite direction penetrated a mat wall and struck an unfortunate lad on his left forehead and killed him. Thus you will see poor Mr. Harrison is not to blame in the matter. He did what any other man under the circumstances would have done. The matter was a pure accident for which no one was so sorry as Mr. Harrison himself. It was an accident which means an act of God. Mr. Harrison condoled with the deceased boy's uncle who as a gentleman would not accept of Mr. Harrison's offer. The uncle like other people, thinks the matter in no other light than that of a visitation from the Most High or would he have let Mr. Harrison, go unprosecuted. I marvel at the tone of your correspondent's admirable production. He is evidently a lay man who does not know the simple maxim of the law that nothing is an offence which is the result of an accident. I further learn that the Magistrate took judicial notice of the matter and thought that to arraign an innocent man like Mr. Harrison would be most improper. Mr. Ritchie held police enquiry in a very careful way and declared the matter to be the result of an accident. The police investigation was within the meaning of the law on inquest. Your correspondent would have us believe the old story of White *versus* Black but he should have had the common sense to understand that there was no race feeling in the matter. There is nothing private in the whole matter and after all truth is truth to the end of the chapter. The proceedings of the Police and of the Magistrate are I believe open to the inspection and orders of Government.

Yours truly,
X. Y. Z.

FRIDAY, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

REFERRING to our article on the Jail Administration of Bengal a correspondent remarks:

The reform and reorganization to which you allude have not touched all the evils in the Bengal Administration. While a police officer in the lowest grade may aspire to a District Superintendentship the Jailor of a District Jail can never hope to be placed in charge of Central Jails which are invariably placed under raw inexperienced Eurasians who do not know the A. B. C. of their work. The Deputy Jailors of Central Jails used to get under Dr. Mowat and Mr. Beverley Rs. 75 a month, their pay has now been reduced to Rs. 50, which is the minimum of an Assistant Jailor's pay; yet the duties and responsibilities of Deputy Jailors are as heavy and important as those of a District Jailor. Both these officers have to give a security of Rs. 500—why then this invidious distinction? The Deputy Jailors are men of superior qualification and greater experience than Assistant Jailors, and therefore do not deserve to be placed on the same footing as regards pay. If an humble police officer can rise to the rank of a District Superintendent, why should the opening to a Superintendentship of Jails be shut against Jailors of District and Central Jails?

THE SIBSAGAR CORRESPONDENT of the *Assam News* says that the mouzadar of Mouza Athgaon-Galaka in the district has been dismissed by the Deputy Commissioner for having received a bribe of Rs. 40 from four persons of his mouza with the promise of excluding their names from the register of coolies. Is impressment of coolies still going on?

THE ASSAM GAZETTE of the 26th ultimo conveys the thanks of the Chief Commissioner to Dr. Siva Ram Borah, Civil Surgeon, Naga Hills, for his "kindly and skilful treatment, the effects of which are shown in his increasing popularity. Dr. Borah accompanied the Deputy Commissioner in his tours in the Eastern Angamy and Kutcha Naga country and in each village visited he treated the sick." "This," says the Chief Commissioner, "was an excellent arrangement, and well calculated to bring home to the people the good intentions of our rule."

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM has prohibited the extensive importation of opium into the Naga hills in the following terms:

"Mr. Elliott, on his visit to the hills, found a very unnecessarily large number of shops in existence, and ordered them to be reduced. The Nagas are said not to indulge in opium, and the mahaldars to be prohibited from selling to them. It is necessary to supply the drug to the residents in the valleys on the northern slopes and the Mikirs on the Nowgong border, who have grown habituated to its use, but the spread of the habit among the Nagas of the hills and in every other place where it does not yet prevail must be carefully checked".

THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT has, it is stated, determined to apply the principle of competition to the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners. Officers who by approved service in other appointments have shown that they possess special qualifications for the post will receive the appointment direct as heretofore; but in the case of second class of persons from whom Extra Assistant Commissioners have been selected hitherto—that is to say persons of good birth, educational attainments, physical fitness, and good character, special preference being shown to members of families of tried loyalty and attachment to the British Government—appointments in future will be determined by competition among candidates from the first class, and the other half by competition from among candidates in the second. In view of the necessity of providing a sufficient number of Extra Assistant Commissioners, with a knowledge of English, for the management of treasuries, half of the appointments to be given by competition in each year will be reserved for candidates with a thorough knowledge of English, subject to their passing the examination. Sir Charles Aitchison is a man who will walk in the light of day. He will not tolerate jobbery. We are glad to observe that he is fostering English-educated natives.

SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

AN International Exhibition of colonial productions and articles of general exportation and works of art will be held at Amsterdam in May 1883, to which the Government of India has decided to send samples of raw products, and articles of manufacture other than art or ornamental ware. The Government of India has appointed Baboo T. N. Mukherji to superintend operations connected with the collection of Exhibits for Amsterdam. Communications which do not require reference to the Government of India should be addressed to Baboo T. N. Mukharji, Officer in charge of Amsterdam Exhibits, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Calcutta.

THE ENGLISHMAN has received a telegram from Bombay to the effect that owing to heavy rains, considerable damage has been done to the line between Billimoria and Nowsari on the Baroda Railway. Two bridges have been washed away, one consisting of 13 spans, 780 feet long, and 25 feet high, the other of seven spans 420 feet long. A mile and-a-half of the line between Billimoria and Amalsad is washed away, and about a mile between Nowsari and Maroli. There are also several minor breaches in the neighbourhood of Purna.

WE HAVE RECEIVED the prospectus of a newly projected Allahabad Spinning and Weaving Company. The capital is proposed to be five lakhs divided into 500 shares of Rs. 100 each. The following gentlemen have been appointed Provisional Committee:

T. P. Crowley, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. T Crowley & Co. Moonshee Hanuman Pershad, Vakeel, High Court. Baboo Gya Pershad, Banker. Moonshee Sadasook Lall, Pensioner, late Government Translator, N. W. P. Baboo Oprokash Chandra Mookerjee, Vakeel, High Court. R. A. Fairlie, Esq., Agent, Uncovenanted Service Bank. Lalla Ram Charan Lall, Banker. Wm. Jno. Dare, Esq., Manager, Pioneer Press. F. T. Atkins, Esq., Secretary. Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India. Moonshee Kishori Lall, Pensioner, late Moonsiff. Baboo Ashootosh Mookerjee, Contractor. Lalla Dabee Pershad, Contractor. Baboo Charoo Chandra Mittra, of the Firm of Messrs. Nilcomol Mittra Moonshee Ram Pershad, Vakil, High Court. Baboo Banga Chandra Bhattacharjee, B. L. Secretaries.

The names of the members of the Provisional Committee ought to command public confidence. We wish the projectors every success.

THERE WERE heavy floods at Khundwa in Bombay. The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram on the subject:

At 9 A-M., on Monday last, the Abna, a small river, skirting Khandwa on the south, having become swollen by the last two days' continuous rain, rose over the banks, and flooded the country lying between the river and the Khundwa Railway Station. About six hundred yards of the bank to the north of the bridge and apier with two spans of 60 feet girders were washed away. About a quarter of an hour afterwards, some 8 or 10 people went down with the bridge, and were drowned. Heavy damage has been done to the line on both sides of Khundwa, but the engineering staff is making all endeavours to restore the traffic by repairing the banks and constructing a diversion over the Abna. Both Government and railway telegraph wires were disconnected.

WE FORGOT to notice that an important question was lately decided by the North-West High Court. A Mahomedan lady, Mussamat Faridunissa, had applied to the Magistrate of Bareilly to be examined by commission in a criminal case in which she was the complainant, and the Magistrate had ordered that if she wished to prosecute the case, she must appear in Court and submit to be examined in the presence of the person accused. Mr. Justice Straight, on appeal, decided that the Magistrate's order was substantially right. His Lordship said: "The Criminal Courts of this country have difficulty enough to deal with false charges made, and the perjured testimony given by the prosecutors and witnesses, whose demeanour and truth have personal opportunity of estimating without having their labors complicated with the written evidence of parties not before them," and "the taking of evidence of Commission on criminal cases should be most sparingly resorted to." True, but the custom of the country ought to receive due consideration.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that Dacca gave a warm reception to Newab Abdul Luteef on his recent visit to the capital of East Bengal. The Newab hails from that part of the country.

IT AFFORDS us satisfaction to note that our cash balances are rising. The following statement gives the cash balances of the Government of India for the last three years:

1880.....	Rs.	12,64,69,000
1881.....	„	13,93,52,000
1882.....	„	14,04,34,000

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, September 8.—The latest advices from the seat of war state that all is quiet at the front. There is a gradual concentration of the British forces at Kassassin, which it is expected will be completed on Monday next. Sir Garnet Wolseley's head-quarters will be transferred there to-morrow. The British cavalry made a successful reconnaisance yesterday morning to within a mile of Tel-el-Kebir and succeeded in taking a sketch of the enemy's position. Advices from Dublin state that Earl Spencer has reinstated 208 of the Policemen recently dismissed for attending a malcontent meeting. The Turkish troops at Crete are preparing to embark for Egypt.

9.—Another reconnaissance was made yesterday morning by the British cavalry from Kassassine towards Tel-el-Kebir, when the enemy opened a brisk fire. No losses were sustained on our side. Sir Garnet Wolseley telegraphs that the railway from Ismailia is now working well. The health of the troops is good. The Egyptian Government has proposed an international commission to settle the claims for compensation for losses sustained by incendiarism and pillage at Alexandria. A strong force of the enemy advanced against the British position at Kassassine at six this morning. A sharp artillery duel ensued. At 9 o'clock the enemy were slowly falling back on their entrenched position. British reinforcements are arriving and the infantry is advancing. A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, dated three miles west of Kassassine at noon to-day, states that a strong force of the enemy of all arms reconnoitered our outposts at daybreak this morning and followed up with an attack, which was repulsed by General Willis. The enemy's loss was heavy and ours trifling. Four of the enemys guns were captured, and the enemy eventually retired to their entrenchments, from which they are now keeping up a continuous cannonade. General Wolseley's

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Head-quarters have been transferred to Kassassine. The enemy this morning made an attack on our flanks at Kassassine, which was repulsed in each quarter, but the action was continued until noon along three miles of our front. All the British troops from our camp were engaged. Sir Garnet Wolse'ey, with the British forces from Mashata, is coming to the front. It is estimated that our loss to-day has been one hundred killed and wounded. An attempt was last night made to surprise Alexandria, but it failed.

10.—The number of the enemy's force brought into action yesterday, is estimated at thirteen thousand men and twelve guns, five of which were captured, and not four as was at first stated. Many prisoners were also taken. The British troops advanced to within the range of the enemy's guns at Tel-el-Kebir and withdrew at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

11.—Nothing has occurred since the enemy's attack last Saturday, and all is again quiet at the front. The enemy showed unexpected determination in their attack on Kassassine, and handled their artillery in a most able manner, retreating in an orderly manner whilst hard pressed by the British troops of all arms. Their guns were captured during their retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded is estimated at several hundred. The British loss was 2 killed and 54 wounded.—Obituary.—Sir George Grey. Afresh difficulty has arisen in connection with the Anglo-Turkish military convention. Lord Dufferin has informed the Porte that Lord Granville objects to the Turkish troops being landed at Port Said

11.—The prisoners taken in Saturday's action report that the object of the attack was the capture of our Camp at Kassassine. They also state that 26,000 of the enemy's forces are concentrated at Tel-el-Kebir and 5,000 at Salahieh. All is quiet at Kassassine. The Brigade of Guards arrived there to-day. The first battalion 3rd Regiment and first battalion 39th Regiment embarked here to-day, on board the Serapis, for Alexandria.

12.—General Woolsely's force is now virtually complete. The Infantry of the Indian Contingent have reached Kassassine. The latest bulletins state that the Archbishop of Canterbury is still in a precarious condition.

13.—An attack on Telel-Kebir commenced at 4-30 this morning.

13.—Tel-el-Kebir has been carried, forty guns were captured, and large number of prisoners taken. Our cavalry are now pursuing the enemy.

13.—Advices from the seat of war state that the tents of the British camp were struck last evening, and that our troops, each man carrying two day's rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition, bivouacked last night beyond Kassassine and commenced to advance on Tel-el-Kebir at two o'clock this morning. The attack will probably be made under cover of the darkness. A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet to day in London.

Constantinople, 12.—The announcement made by the British Embassy that the Anglo-Turkish military convention had been signed, turns out to be premature. Explanations from Lord Dufferin in the matter show that the Porte has now rejected the draft of the convention which he (Lord Dufferin) had initialled and the Turkish delegates accepted.

Alexandria, 12.—Reports from the interior state that the Egyptian cotton crop is favourable, and is calculated at two millions Kantars.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals :—1. Bengal Police Report for 1881. 2. Report on the Charitable Dispensaries in the N. W. P. and Oudh for 1881. 3. Public Opinion on the Parsi Defamation case. 4. Stationary Trades' Journal for August 1882. 5. The Press on the Oriental Life Office. 6. Report on the Calcutta Botanical Garden for 1881-82. 7. An Address delivered at the Calcutta Literary Society by P. McGuire. 8. Monthly Price List of Printing paper &c. of John Dickinson and Co. 9. A Letter on Local Self-Government. By Babu Kedarnath Chatterjee. 10. Resolution of the Punjab Government on Local Self-Government. 11. Ramayana, Balkanda. Translated into Bengali. Edited by Kristo Gopal Bhukt. 12. Ramayana, Aranya Kanda. Translated into Bengali. Published and distributed *gratis* by Protap Chunder Roy. 13. Chikitsa Chakrasar. Edited by Dwarkanath Dutt. 14. Probaha for Assin. Edited by Damodar Mookerjea. 15. Durpan for Jeyst, Assar, and Sraban. 16. Saddarshana-Chintanika, or studies in Indian philosophy, for May 1882. 17. A brief Memoir of Sir Rama Varma Bahadur, by Patrick McGuire.

WE HAVE received the prospectus of a new paper entitled the *Delhi Imperial*. It will be issued by Mr. F. Fanthome from Delhi. The projector proposes "to create a good feeling between the rulers and the ruled." We wish him every success.

Local Self-Government.

HABIGUNGE—SYLHET.—A meeting was held on the 2nd instant at the local school-house at the instance of the sub-divisional officer Mr. Macpherson for a discussion of the question of local self-government. The meeting was largely attended, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner, presiding. Resolutions were passed to the following effect: That every thanna or police jurisdiction should be divided into as many circles as might be deemed convenient and that Punchayats representing each of the circles should be formed at every thanna and that at each thanna there should be a sub-committee composed of representatives of the circle Punchayats, and the sub-divisional Local Board should consist of members delegated by the sub-committee. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Macpherson for attending the meeting and bearing all its incidental expenses the assembly dispersed.

BRAHMUNBARIA—TIPPERAH.—An Association has been established at Brahmunbaria for concerting measures to give effect to the Local Self-Government scheme. It held a public meeting in July last at which about 1,200 persons were present. At the instance of this Association the rate-payers have petitioned Government for an elected Municipality with non-official Chairman and their prayer is backed by the sub-divisional officer. It is proposed to send up a similar petition from the general public for a Local Board. It is suggested that the office of Chairman of both the Local Board and Local Municipality, should be held by a paid person, assisted by two separate Vice-Chairmen, and his pay should be drawn from the Municipal and local funds.

TALLYGUNGE.—24-Pergunnahs.—The Secretary to the Russapaglah Improvement Society convened a special general meeting of rate-payers, on the 25th August, to take into consideration the several questions raised in the letter of the Chirman of the South Suburban Municipality. All the influential and respectable persons of the locality were present at the meeting. Babu Mohendra Nath Shome the Chairman opened the business of the meeting with a speech explaining the aim and object of the local self-government scheme and what the people will gain by it. It was resolved that the elective system be introduced in the local Municipality, the election to be made by votes and the property qualification of electors to be limited to the payment of Rs. 3 per annum as Municipal rates, that of Commissioners to be double that of voters. With regard to the limit of Rs. 1,000 assigned in the Government Resolution it was observed that it was a very high maximum for the residents of a poor municipality and that it would have the effect of excluding many intelligent and educated persons, which was not desirable. As to the mode of election it was further resolved that a complete list of voters should be prepared by a competent resident of each ward and after approval published for general information three weeks before election and the names of the candidates voted for should be sent in a sealed cover to the polling officer. Those who secure the largest number of votes to be elected as commissioners. The names of the candidates for Commissionerships should be also published at least three weeks before the day of election. The Commissioners to hold office for three years and the Chairman to be a non-official person having both an ordinary vote and a casting vote. The Chairman should be allowed his travelling expences.

JESSORE.—A large meeting of the rate-payers and others was convened at Jessore on the 17th August last for the purpose of discussing the several questions raised in the local self-government circular of the Bengal Government. The meeting was numerously attended by representatives of all classes of the community, and presided over by Mr. Peterson, the District Judge. Amongst other things it came to the resolution of having members of the Local Boards appointed by election and the same being presided over by non-official Chairman.

AN EPISODE OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AGITATION. Some of the rate-payers of the Jessore Municipality had, it is said, authorized Babu Aditya Chunder Sen M A. B.L., a member of the Jessore bar, to draw up a petition to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying for the introduction of the elective system in the Jessore Municipality. The Babu called several meetings of the inhabitants at several places and explained to those present what benefits the elective system was likely to confer upon them. He was also obtaining signatures to the petition. In the meantime some persons, who it is alleged are connected with the Municipality, got up a counter-movement persuading the people to send up a petition addressed to the Magistrate. They succeeded in getting up one signed or purported to be signed by some women of the town and some shop-keepers and others. This petition went on to say that the signatories had been persuaded by Aditya Babu to sign the big petition in his charge, that inducement had been held out to them to sign by the prospect of their total exemption from the payment of conservancy taxes, that the said Babu had the Magistrate's permission to get signatures from the public. They concluded with stating that they deprecated the elective system and wanted the Magistrate as their Chairman. This petition was presented on the 2nd instant. The Magistrate on hearing the petition and taking down some statements of the bearers of the same ordered one of his amla to bring the pleader before him. A hum-drum sort of Perwannah was written out and issued and the pleader attended the Magistrate's office on the 6th instant, the day fixed for his attendance. Then followed a conversation in which the interlocutions from the Magistrate, it is stated, did not much differ from those usually put to prisoners in the dock of a Criminal Court. One of the remarks of Mr. Barton made to the pleader was: "You are an obscure sort of fellow, nobody knows you in Jessore." Again: "I do not understand your English, better speak in Bengali, I understand Bengali." The Magistrate it is said read out the statements made on the petition to the pleader and asked him to correct them. He did so. His Worship concluded the examination with the remark, "I have corrected three times simply to please you—Have you any thing more to say in your defence?" The Pleader was glad to say "no" and obtained leave to depart.

KRISHNAGHUR.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal held a conference on board the *Rhotas* at Krishnaghur on the 8th instant. He seemed to be of opinion that elective local boards might be established at Dacca, Krishnaghur and Ranaghat, other district towns and sub-divisional head-quarters were not ripe for the privilege. His Honor intimated that he would leave the Municipalities alone, and give them the privilege of the elective system which worked under the eyes of the officials could not be abused. In the case of local boards much care and caution are necessary, the people should be gradually trained under the guidance of an official Chairman. His Honor said that he had noticed with regret that the people did not want the sub-divisional officers to be Chairmen of the local boards, though those officers were for the most part natives. He was of opinion that few competent persons would be willing to sacrifice their time in order to render gratuitious service as Chairmen of local boards. His Honor expressed has willingness to reduce the property qualification of voters. There was no definite opinion expressed regarding the funds to be placed at the disposal of the local boards, though His Honor was understood to mean that in addition to the Road Cess proceeds of ferries and pounds registration fees could be conveniently made over. A bill would be introduced into the Council as soon as the reports of Divisional Commissioners were received. The present Commissioner is opposed to the elective system on the ground of the existence of party feeling in all Bengal villages, and His Honor was of opinion that the elective system partially introduced into the Krishnaghur Municipality has not been productive of any good.

BAMNIA—Burdwan—A public meeting was held at Bamnia a village in the Burdwan district on the 11th instant under the presidency of Babu Umbica Churn Chowdhary a retired Engineer; about 500 persons were present. The resolutions passed were of the same tenour and spirit as elsewhere except one which arose from local circumstances, and which was that a village containing 50 houses should have the privilege of selecting a voter.

RISHRA.—HOOGHLY.—We have received a repert of a meeting held at Rishra on the 3rd instant on the subject of Local Self-Government. Babu Khetter Mohun Mookerjea was in the chair. By far the most interesting feature in the proceedings of this meeting was the co-operation of Europeans and Natives in the common cause. The Resolutions were of the usual form, voting thanks to the Viceroy, advocating the elective system, and the election of non-official Chairman, and the lowering of money qualifications for voters. The meeting would impose no pecuniary qualifications upon candidates. Mr. John Forster moved the first Resolution and Mr. Grey seconded the second Resolution.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(SESSION 1882.)
(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Wednesday, the 20th Inst., at 5 P. M.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 21st Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Propagation of Sound. (Continued.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Action of Voltaic Electricity upon the Magnet. Current nature of Voltaic Electricity. Action of Electric Current upon each other.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, F.C.S., F.I.C., on Saturday, the 23rd Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Chemical Force.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1882.

THE INDIAN BUDGET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH on the Indian Budget in the House of Commons was not a

brilliant performance. It was a matter-of-fact statement, relieved here and there by some general remarks on important questions of policy. His Lordship regretted that "year after year it should be necessary to make this statement at a time when it is impossible to have any considerable part of the House present, however much they may desire to be present." "At the same time," he added," I must be permitted to express some doubt whether at whatever time the statement might be made it would secure a general or crowded attendance of the House." This remark was by no means complimentary to the House. It can not but be distressing in the highest degree to the poor people of India that the guardians of their destinies do not care to be present at a debate even on such an important subject as the Indian Budget. But this is our stock grievance. Of the general questions on which Lord Hartington dwelt were army reform, public works, opium, salt, and import duties. With regard to the first His Lordship remarked: "There is no question, in my opinion, more difficult to determine exactly than that of the fair and just relations of India and the United Kingdom in regard to military expenditure. India pays for every man in her garrison, and for every man required from home to maintain the efficiency of that garrison, but her military requirements are not to be measured by the exact force of the garrison or by the number of men necessary to maintain its efficiency. Great Britain would be bound in case of emergency to provide whatever military force might be required for service in India, and it is quite impossible to define the exact effect of that obligation. There is no doubt that the military establishment of the United Kingdom is to a certain extent regulated by the consideration that is always present in the minds of the military authorities that India may have to make a call on the military strength of this country, and to demand troops in excess of her normal garrison. I am not, therefore, disposed to put forward on behalf of the Government of India any absolute claim to regulate their military establishment precisely as it may suit them at any given moment." We confess we cannot assent to this principle. The amalgamation of the Indian and English armies has been a source of gross injustice to India. The principle of partnership has resulted only in loss to India. England being the stronger party naturally gets the better of the weaker party, and strange to say the Indian Minister, as the trusted guardian of India, quietly accepts the situation of the strong preying over the weak. He did not recognize, far less urge, the important fact that whereas the imperial exchequer bears the cost of the greater part of the armies of the colonies, it profits by the military partnership of England with India. This fact ought at any rate to induce H. M.'s Government to allow India so far to make her own arrangements as not to exceed the just liabilities of the poor people of this country. But the responsible Minister of India sings in a different key altogether.

With regard to opium Lord Hartington did not dwell on the moral and political aspects of the question. His Lordship confined his remarks to the financial aspect of it, and he generally endorsed the views of Major Baring on the subject. With reference to salt Lord Hartington said, "there is a school of financiers in India, which holds that indirect taxes are not felt by the people." We confess we belong to that school. We do hold that the incidence of the salt tax is so low that even the poorest of the poor do not feel it, while the impost being spread over the whole population it is most productive. We admit that the rate of duty, which had been raised by Sir John Strachey in Bombay and Madras in 1877, was heavy, and that it ought to have been reduced, but a general reduction all round was an unnecessary sacrifice of revenue. As to the import duties the Secretary of State defended their repeal, but His Lordship did not content that they were protective in their operation. We will not discuss the question over again, but we cannot help repeating that the morality of the transaction is very questionable. It was the crooked policy of Government, which brought on the complication, which it could no longer face without repealing the whole of the duties. Lord Hartington thus noticed the cost of the Egyptian war:

Up to the present time I have not been able to receive anything but telegraphic information on the subject of this expenditure, but a fortnight ago I received a rough estimate which has occasioned me very great surprise. The estimate which the Indian Government has given for the expedition, including the costs of transfer and maintenance for three months, is £1,800,000, a sum greatly in excess of the amount I anticipated the other day. Whatever decision the House may arrive at respecting the incidence of this charge, it cannot be without its effect on Ways and Means during the present year. It appears that the revenue for the first four months of this year was greater than was estimated, while the expenditure was somewhat less, so that, even with the addition of the expenses incurred by the expedition to Egypt, it is not likely that the Government of India will be compelled to depart very widely from their original proposals, or that they will have to make any exceptional arrangements. This is a subject upon which it is necessary always to speak with reserve. The Indian Government wisely refrain at all times to pledge themselves either to borrow or not to borrow for the purpose of public works. Therefore I must not be expected to commit myself upon this matter. All I wish to impress upon the House is that, notwithstanding the heavy charge they may be called upon to pay during the present year, I see no reason to suppose that the financial arrangements of the Government will be seriously affected thereby.

This is assuring enough. With regard to the increase of the salaries of the Subordinate Civil Service the Secretary of State said: "Relying, as the Government of India proposes to do, on the subordinate Civil Service more exclusively than it has hitherto done, it is necessary that the subordinate service should be efficient, and in order that it may be efficient it is necessary that it be adequately paid." But the Subordinate Executive Service we are sorry to say has received scant justice. Regarding the increase in public works expenditure Lord Hartington remarked:

It is in part due to the development of public works already constructed and which, as business increases, must, of course, cost more in working expenses; and the expenditure is more than balanced by the increased revenue they bring in. It is in part due to the activity of provincial governments and local governments in the construction out of funds at their disposal of a minor class of public works, such as roads, bridges, drainage works, sanitary improvements, and minor local improvements of all kinds. These are works for the construction of which it would not be justifiable to borrow, and they are undoubtedly quite as necessary for the progress and development of the country as—if they are even not more necessary than—the more showy and pretentious works which are known by the name of productive works. It is on this class of public works, which do not bring any immediate and direct return, that the progress of the country, especially in the parts that are least advanced, mainly depends, and as to these I should be sorry to check the activity of the provincial and public bodies. Part of the increase is due to the revenue producing branches of expenditure, such as advances for the cultivation of opium. Part of the increase, though nominally expenditure is due to the assumption by the Government of payments hitherto made by the cess-payers in parts of the country occupied by the poorest class of cultivators. These increases are, in every instance, the result of improvements which, I admit, could not be made under the pressure of war or famine or when the disturbance of the rate of exchange places the Government in difficulty and compels it to enforce a disagreeable retrenchment. The late Government was necessarily driven to postpone improvements of this character, and I think they were right in doing it rather than resort to increase of taxation for the purpose. At the same time I do not think we are liable to any reproach when, under no such pressure, with an increasing revenue, we endeavour to resume the course of improvement which had been necessarily checked, and also, to some extent, to make up for time which has been lost. (Hear, hear.)

We entirely concur with Lord Hartington. The material improvement of the country depends upon the judicious execution of public works, and it would be a national calamity if the finances should not admit of reasonable expenditure on this subject.

The debate on the Budget was not very exciting. We will notice some of the criticisms offered upon it. Mr. Stanhope, the late Under-Secretary of State, while generally approving of the Budget, called attention to a departure from the lines laid down by his Government. Mr. Arnold thus spoke of the opium duty: "The opium trade had been mentioned in the course of the debate, and Major Baring was no doubt right in his assertion that the suppression of the growth of opium would be made more difficult if the monopoly were abolished. He was no friend to opium, but he had seen it consumed habitually without any ill-effects. Its comparative harmlessness might, perhaps, be implied by the fact that, while drunkenness and *delirium tremens* were noticed by the very careful medical supervision of India, no such statistics were recorded as to the effect of opinm on the public health; and opium, he believed, was largely consumed by the population of many parts of the country." We have much pleasure in reproducing the following from Mr. O'Donnell's speech:

Mr. O'Donnell emphatically protested against the deliberate postponement of the discussion on the Indian Budget till the last days of the Session. If the noble lord would, in future make his statement a real Budget, and allow his country to understand what these figures meant, that would be the commencement of a real era of reform in India. As to the coolies imported into Assam, it appeared that the mortality among them was as great as among the prisoners in the gaols of Bengal. The natives of Assam, knowing the sort of work that was imposed in the plantations in Assam, did not volunteer in sufficient numbers, and labourers were imported from primitive districts of India. The term for which they were engaged under the old system was three years, and even under that system the mortality was equal to a sentence of death to one in three. And now that the term had been enlarged to five years we might expect a fearful result. Was it not a fact that some of the greatest officials in India invested large portions of their savings in Assam plantations, and that those plantations were regarded as the only sure investment for yielding 10 per cent? He had often complained of the administration of Behar, the population of which was always on the verge of famine. There were fair land laws in Bahar, as there were in other parts of India; but those laws were not properly carried out. As an instance of the way in which matters were managed in India the hon. member stated that the ryots on a large indigo estate went to the magistrate of Behar to complain of oppression on the part of the indigo planter; but they found that the magistrate had accepted the hospitality of the indigo planter. Complaint was made of the conduct of the Maharajah of Futtehpoor; but he gave a magnificent ball, which cost 60,000 rupees, to which he invited all the authorities, and they whitewashed him. After that what ryot would dare to complain of rack-renting by the Maharajah? He wished to complain in the most emphatic terms of the neglect of duty of the Indian officials in permitting Indian coolies to be entrapped into engagements with the French planter in the Island of Reunion. Year after year our Indian fellow subjects were permitted to be taken to Reunion to a condition of absolute slavery. The terms upon which they went were ostensibly fair and honest, but the condition of the coolies in the island was miserable in the extreme. All their religious and social observances were outraged at will by the insolent planters; they were reduced to absolute slavery, and seldom succeeded in leaving the island alive. He would ask why this traffic was allowed to go on? The reason was that corrupt European influence had come between justice and British authority. Then there was the question of the ryots on the indigo plantations in Behar. The indigo ryots were now in a wretched state, but there was reason to fear that in consequence of the discovery of artificial indigo that they would become still more wretched. It was noticeable that all the officials at Behar were closely connected by marriage with the indigo interest, and there was reason to fear that this system would not work favourably in protecting the interests of the indigo ryots. A subject which he wished to make one of special inquiry was the practice that prevailed among English officials of accepting small presents from the natives, and in many cases of accepting the loan of carriages and elephants for hunting expeditions and other purposes. On a future occasion he should give the names of the English officials who had resorted to this system of sponging.

We have not space for more extracts, but we cannot conclude without reproducing what Lord Hartington said on the subject of local self-government. His Lordship remarked:

The hon. member had asked him a question of the greatest importance with reference to the resolution of the Government of India on the question of local self-government. That resolution indicated, no doubt, a policy which the Government of India desired to pursue, but it did not indicate any settled intention on their part. In the sense that the provincial and local governments should proceed in this matter it laid down certain principles on which the Indian Government thought their policy ought to proceed. But the circumstances under which the development of local self-government in India must proceed would necessarily differ widely in different parts of India. In the more advanced parts it might be possible to grant a larger share of local self-government than could take place in the wilder portions of the country. No considerable change in this direction could take place without legislation, and there could be no legislation without the consent of the Indian and of the home Government. The views of the Secretary of State in Council had not yet been communicated to the Government of India, as they were not yet in possession of all the correspondence which had passed with the local governments. The subject had not been lost sight of, and he could not refrain from giving a general approval to the principle laid down by the resolutions published by the Government of India. Some persons of great Indian experience thought it indicated too rapid a rate of progression in the present state of India, but it only indicate the general lines on which it desired the local governments to proceed, and it did not sanction any particular measures in this direction. He did not think he need enter into any further details.

Thus ended the debate upon the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. Neither the financial statement of the Secretary of State nor the debate upon it was edifying.

PUBLICATION OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS.

TRUE to his word Lord Ripon has matured a scheme for giving greater publicity to legislative measures than what at present obtains. The reader would recollect that the question was raised in February last by Mr. Plowden when the Transfer of Property Bill was about to be passed. Lord Ripon then said, "My wish is that the utmost publicity should be given to every

measure brought into this Council." Again: "If, however, my hon'ble friend Mr. Plowden will make suggestions with a view to obtaining greater publicity for Bills brought into this Council, we shall be glad to consider them, provided they are such as the Government can adopt." In our issue of the 13th February we made the following suggestions on the subject:

"To secure greater publicity to legislative measures the official *Gazettes* ought to be placed within the reach of all classes of the community. At present the price is too high, that of the *India* and *Calcutta Gazettes* being Rs. 15, and of the Bengali *Government Gazette* Rs. 10, *plus* postage. We think the price of the *English Gazettes* ought not to exceed 8 annas and that of the Vernacular *Gazettes* 4 annas per month. Then the *Gazettes* both English and Vernacular ought to be supplied to all newspapers, both English and Vernacular, free of cost. At present this is not done with a few exceptions here and there. In the third place the *Gazettes* ought to be supplied to all local libraries free of charge. There are now libraries attached to almost all district Courts, and they ought to be furnished with copies of the *Gazettes*. The subordinate courts ought to be supplied with the *Gazette* for perusal of the pleaders and mooktears thereto attached. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor remarked, "those who were most competent to give an opinion were the pleaders of the various Courts in the mufassil; they criticised the Bills and brought them to the notice of the zemindars and others who were their clients." And the pleaders and mooktears ought to be placed in a position to read and study the Bills. Wherever in the country public libraries might be in existence they shoul dbe supplied with copies of the *Gazettes*. Of course the steps we recommend would involve additional expenditure, but it would not lead to much increase of expense, if only that part of the *Gazette* be supplied, which contains legislative Bills. But above all Bills as amended by Select Committees should be invariably translated into and published in the Vernaculars except in cases in which unimportant alterations may be made. Unless this rule be rigorously enforced, it will be useless to issue the *Gazettes* far and wide. The Government will also do well, if it will utilize the defferent public bodies by inviting their opinion on all important Bills. This is now done by the local Governments in many cases, but it ought to be done systematically.

We are glad to observe that Lord Ripon has been pleased to accept most of our suggestions. His Excellency remarks: "The Press is the most effective agency for bringing the measures of the Government before the public, and securing for them a full discussion. Without its co-operation little can be done, and the first aim of the Government accordingly should be to give the Press all the information in its power as to the object and necessity of any proposed legislation." The letter of the Legislative Secretary then goes on:

Bearing this in mind, the first change in the existing practice which is contemplated by the Government of India is the publication of a fuller and more pupular Statements of Objects and Reasons, showing why the measure is required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which have led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it is likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people. Pains will, in future be taken to make such statements as clear and intelligible to the ordinary unscientific mind as possible and when the Bill has been brought in, the Bill itself and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and (when this appears desireable) the speech made by the Member in charge in moving for leave to introduce it, will be printed in separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available (with translations to be presently referred to) for gratuitous distribution to the Press and to such Municipalities, Local Boards, and Associations interesting themselves in public questions as it may be considered desirable to supply them to. These papers will further be sold at a low price to the public, and might be made available for perusal without fee at court-houses and kacharis.

With a view to utilize the comments of the Press the Legislative Secretary writes:

I have already intimated that the Governor-General in Council attaches the greatest importance to the co-operation of the Press in this important work, and it has been determined that the comments of the Press, English and Vernacular, shall be more closely watched here than they have heretofore been and that in some cases abstracts of, and in others full exracts from newspaper articles shall be circulated to members of the Legislative Council in the same way as regular official communications now are circulated. I am accordingly to request that particular attention may be paid to the matter of distributing copies of Bills and the documents connected with them gratuitously to the Press, and that the Government of India may be informed as to what papers, both English and Vernacular, in your Province are of sufficient importance to make it desirable that they should be supplied with copies.

Nothing could be better than the spirit in which the Viceroy has dealt with the subject. So far as the translation and publication of Bills are concerned the directions given are well conceived, but the procedure part we must confess is not equally satisfactory. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a hard and fast rule will not do, that the time to be allowed for publication in each instance must depend upon all the circumstances of the case; but with a view to imposing a check upon over-haste, it has been determined to make a rule of business to the effect that, when publication in the vernacular has been ordered by the Council the Select Committee shall, in their report, state the date on which the Bill has been published in each language. The result of this will be that if, in any case, the Committee propose to proceed with a Bill before any particular section of the community has been allowed the time to form its opinion which would ordinarily be considered sufficient, the fact will be brought prominently to notice, and some special grounds of urgency will have to be adduced in support of the course proposed. So far so good. But not unfrequently the most material alterations are made in Blls whilst passing through the Select Committee, and it is of the utmost importance that the amended Bills should be duly published before they are passed into law. Take for instance the Transfer of Property Bill. Every edition of the Bill contained radical alterations, and unless each successive issue was published for general information, the public would remain in the dark. On this part of the subject the Governor-General in Council remarks:

With respect to the republishing of Bills as amended in Select Committee, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that, as a rule, it is only the first or principal Report of a Select Committee that should be published. It would be impossible to go on republishing every time a Bill was amended during its passage through the Legislative Council. Such a process would indefinitely postpone the final passing of Bills, or would prevent very useful changes, such as are constantly suggested at a late stage of a measure being introduced except at the cost of a delay which it might not be worth while to encounter. As regards republication in English, this matter seems to be adequately provided for by the rule of business which requires a Select Committee to report whether in their judgment the Bill has been so altered by them as to require republication.

Of course when the alterations are merely verbal or immaterial, it is not necessary that the amended Bills should be republished, but in all other cases they ought to be republished. The object of Lord Ripon is most laudable. His Lordship wishes to give full publicity to all legislative measures, to walk in broad day-light, but we fear his object will be defeated if his Lordship does not take steps to secure a proper publicity to the Bills in all their stages when material alterations are made in them.

MR. JUSTICE FIELD ON CODIFICATION.

WE have to apologize to Mr. Justice Field for the delay that has unavoidably taken place in noticing his thoughtful and admirable pamphlet on Codification in India. He has done an important public service by the publication of this little work, which is an emphatic and well-timed protest against the manner in which the work of legislation has of late years been carried on in this country. Mr. Justice Field begins by giving an interesting and instructive account of the progress of legislative work in India from the commencement of British rule. He points out that the Regulating Act of 1772 contained provision for making and issuing, from time to time, rules, ordinances and regulations for the good order and civil government of the East India Company's Settlement in Bengal; and that under this provision a number of Regulations were made during the twenty years, 1773 to 1793. These Regulations, it is well known, were formed into a regular Code by Lord Cornwallis, and further Regulations were passed annually, as occasion required, from 1793 to 1834 by the Governor-General for the Bengal Presidency, by the Governor of Fort Saint George for the Madras Presidency, and by the Governor of Bombay for the Bombay Presidency. In 1833 the local Legislatures of Madras and Bombay were abolished, and a central legislative authority was established for the whole Indian Empire. At the same time a Legal Member was added to the Governor-General's Council. The Act of 1833 also provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission, of which Thomas Babington Macaulay was, at his own suggestion, appointed first President. It was as President of the Law Commission, rather than in his capacity as Legal Member of Council, that Macaulay drafted the Indian Penal Code. The Act of 1853 empowered Her Majesty to appoint Commissions in England to examine and consider the recommendations of the Indian Law Commissioners. Under the powers thus conferred, Commissioners were appointed who submitted to Her Majesty in 1856 a Report containing drafts of a Proposed Civil Procedure Code and a Proposed Criminal Procedure Code. The former Code was passed into law in 1859 and the latter in 1861. The Act of 1853 further provided for strengthening the Legislative Council in India by the addition of one member for each Province. The Chief Justice and one other Judge of the Supreme Court were also made additional councillors. In 1861 the whole of the Legislative machinery was once more reconstituted. The Indian Councils Act passed in that year provided for the "abolition" of the Supreme Court Judges; the re-establishment of minor local Legislatures at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay; and the strengthening of the Legislative Councils by the addition of non-official members, European and Native. In 1861 a further Law Commission was constituted in England for preparing a body of Substantive Civil Law for India. This Commission prepared draft Bills on several important subjects and forwarded them to India with a view to their being passed into law by the Viceroy's Legislative Council. But the Bills were not received in this country with much approval, and those of them which have become law were so altered before receiving final sanction that little of the original draft remained. Mr. Field satisfactorily explains why the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code prepared by the Indian Law Commissioners of 1833 and the English Commissioners of 1853 were thoroughly well appreciated in India, and why the draft Bills dealing with Substantive Civil Law forwarded by the Law Commission of 1861 were not received with much approval. He writes:—"The people of India, accustomed to an autocratic government, which in the administration of justice seldom proceeded by methodical forms, had no preconceived ideas about procedure which clashed with the regulations on the subject proposed by their English rulers. The principles of criminal law are sufficiently simple in themselves; and natives, whether more or less civilised, have no very essential diversities of opinion as to what constitutes offences against the community, and ought to be punished as such. Then the laws on these subjects affect only two small portions of the whole community—those who become litigants and those who become criminals. Further, all the measures which up to 1861 dealt with these subjects had in their earliest stage been fully threshed out in India—on the spot with the aid of actual contemporary experience, which guided the foundations of the work into lines suited to the people. The details of which was thus done in India were so fully stated in the reports transmitted to England that the minds of those who there continued the undertaking were able to grasp its peculiarities and enter into its substantial realities. The Commissioners of 1861, on the other hand, conducted their labours in England, and without any ground-work supplied from India. No modern experience, daily comparing the progressing work with the existing condition of things with which it was intended to dove tail when completed, was at hand to point out the error of a

wrong line, the mischief of a trivial deviation, and the danger of a mistaken conception. Then the subject-matter of their labours was more complex, more difficult than Procedure or Criminal Law. Some of the rights with which Substantive Civil Law is concerned may affect the whole people, and the least general of them concern sections larger than the litigating is the criminal class. As regards many of these rights, the people of India have the strongest preconceived notions—notions in many instances based upon a religious sentiment, for the systems which preceded British rule and Legislative Councils, contained, like the Levitical Law, an admixture of religious and secular ordinances. In the selection of subjects every care was exercised in order to keep clear of this element of difficulty; but it may be that in avoiding those directions in which any such difficulty was likely to arise, the Commissioners were led to occupy themselves with matter extraneous to the life and wants of the people for whose benefit they desire to legislate." We need hardly say that we subscribe to every word in this passage.

Those, who will read carefully the extract quoted above, will find no difficulty in understanding why Mr. Whitley Stokes' codification measures have not been received with approval in this country. The late Legal Member, shortly after assuming charge of the Legislative Department in the spring of 1877, laid before the public an ambitious programme of proposed legislation for the next five years. "The first observation," says Mr. Field, "that occurs to most persons reading this programme for the first time is that there is nothing Indian or Oriental about it. All these heads of law will be found in the table of contents prefixed to Smith's Manuals or Kent's Commentaries" Quite so. Mr. Field proceeds:—"The next observation that may occur to persons of experience and foresight is, that the complete body of law, of which this programme contains the outline, is such as might be expected to be found in an advanced commercial community: and it may be doubtful or at least deserving of consideration, if all this is necessary for or suited to, the requirements of a country, the community of which is chiefly agricultural. In India there is little real commerce out of the Presidency Towns and a few other large centres. There is not much manufacturing enterprise, the old industries having fallen into decay and the new ones being in their infancy. Then there is the risk that while the Legislature is busy with great measures which, if they will do no great harm, are not likely to do any immediate good that other measures may be unthought of or neglected, which *do* affect the interests of the people, which the natural advance of the community calls for, and which are necessary to guide the progress of the country." This is perfectly true. Mr. Field gives a summary of the correspondence which passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India and which ended on the appointment of the Law Commission of 1879 under the presidency of Mr. Whitely Stokes. This Commission, as the reader remembers, was instructed to enquire into, consider, and report upon the provisions of the following six Bills:—(1) The Negotiable Instruments Bill; (2) The Transfer of Property Bill; (3) The Alluvian Bill; (4) The Master and Servant Bill; (5) The Easements Bill; (6) Trusts Bill. Mr. Field remarks:—"In the present case it is not easy to suppose that in the short term of six months set for their labours, the Commissioners were able to submit the six long Bills, the provisions of which they considered to that process which their Report recommends for the preparation of codifying measures in general. It would have been well nigh impossible that in this short space of time, and in addition to their other work the principle of each of the 395 sectons, which compose these Bills, could have been settled by seizing the general and governing idea, amid the proximate rules of the practical lawyer and the more than 30,000 precedents of English Law by comparing the idea thus apprehended with the results arrived at as to the same class of relations under other systems—by considering how far the special circumstances of India and the peoples of India admit, repel or qualify the application expurgated by this process of comparison—and as a final test of the result thus obtained, by making it the subject of an emotion or the reflex of an emotion, akin to that on any occasion felt by the ordinary Mussulman or Hindu. * * * If the Commissioners did apply their method to the measures entrusted to them for consideration, the first fruits of this emotional legislation have not been very successful in recommending themselves to the public or to those engaged in the practice of the law in India. The draftsman's skill and the fidelity with which the best modern text-books have been reproduced in the form of statutes, are admitted on all hands; but it is complained that there has been no sufficient and affective adaptation to the country of rules which are in many essential particulars, the outcome of the progress of a nation differing in religion, history, development, civilization, social economy and race proclivities—that, postulating the general applicability of certain great principles founded in the Law of Nature, as there is in England a common law concerned with matters outside and beyond those principles of universal application, and depending for its growth and origin upon the idiosyncracies of the nation, so there is in India a common law peculiar to the country and its people, of which no account or insufficient account has been taken in these attempts at codification—that even the best English text-books are in their nature fragmentary, because they give the effect of decided cases only and make no effect to fill up those *lacunæ*, which a process necessarily partial in its operation has left in many parts of the subjects supposed to be codified—that codes manufactured in this way contain in consequence many pit-falls for unfortunate suitors; and much hardship is caused, which the courts restrained by positive inelastic provisions, are powerless to prevent without doing violence to the received principles of construction—that for some of the measures, which have based the Legislature, there is no urgent demand or pressing necessity—that it is by no means certain that laws thus provided in anticipation of future requirements will be found suited to those requirements when they arise—that the natural development of the community may be injuriously affected by the operation of hard-and-fast rules based upon *a priori* notions of expediency liable to be contracted by the results of further experience—that meanwhile the natural wants of progress are neglected, and inadequate attention is bestowed upon measures which are inseparably connected with the advance and well-being of the country." Yet of the six Bills submitted to the consideration of the Commissioners, four have already become law, namely, The Negotiable Instruments Bill, The Transfer of Property Bill, The Eastments Bill and the Trusts Bill.

The reasonableness of the complaints urged against these measures cannot be questioned by any person who is not a mere theorist and pedantic scholar. Mr. Field holds that the work of codification cannot be successfully carried on without a special department for the purpose, and he, accordingly, recommends the creation of such a department. Here we do not agree with him. Mr. Field quite approves of the three principles which the Government of India enunciated some time ago for the guidance and regulation of its policy of codification, namely, first, that as little change as possible be made in the substance of the existing law, whether established by the Legislature, or declared by judicial decisions: secondly, that no additions be made to that law, which are not either necessary or clearly expedient: and thirdly, that interference with contracts fairly made and usuages long established is *prima facie* undesirable. If these principles are always strictly acted upon, the occupation of the codifier will be gone, and there will be no necessity for the special department proposed by Mr. Field. We have had of late too much legislation, and it is desirable that the country should have rest for some time. Mr. Field admits that enough has been done for the immediate present, and there is no very passing emergency. What is wanted is not a special department for carrying on the work of codification but a thorough reform of the existing sham Legislative Councils.

INDIGO OPPRESSION.

The attention of Government has recently been attracted in a particular manner to abuses and oppressions committed by Europeans, who are established as Indigo Planters in different parts of the country; numerous as those abuses and oppressions have latterly been, the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council is still willing to hope, that this imputation does not attach to the character of the Indigo Planters, generally, considered as a body or class of people. The facts, however, which have recently been established against some individuals of that class before the magistrate and the Supreme Court of Judicature, are of so flagrant a nature, that the Governor-General in Council considers it an act of indispensable public duty, to adopt such measures as appear to him, under existing circumstances, best calculated to prevent the repetition of offences equally injurious to the English character, and to the peace and happiness of our native subjects.—*Circular of Government to Magistrates Dated the 13th July*, 1810.

Thus wrote the Governor-General in Council in 1810. We are exceedingly sorry to observe that in 1882, seventy-two years after, there should be found Indigo Planters, whose proceedings should bring discredit on the English name. Our attention has been drawn to a case which was lately tried by Mr. Kelleher, Joint-Magistrate of Muzzufferpore. A charge of theft was laid by Mr. F. R. Byng, manager and part proprietor of Shahpore Duryah *alias* Shahpore Mircha Factory, Chukley Girjowl, Purganah Bissarah, Thanah and Zillah Mozufferpore, against Munshi Gujraj Sahay, part proprietor of the concern. The facts of the case are thus set forth in the judgment of the JointMagistrate: "This is a prosecution for theft and criminal breach of trust (Sections 381 and 408 I. P. C.) in respect of books and papers the property of the Shahpore Mircha Indigo Factory. The prosecutor is Mr. Byng the Manager and a 4 anna proprietor of the Concern. The accused are the Factory Moonshee, Baboo Gujraj Sahay, who also represents an 8 anna share of the property belonging to his mother Musummat Janak Kooer; and certain other persons formerly in the Factory service supposed to have acted under the orders of, or in collusion with, Baboo Gujraj Sahay." Mr. Kelleher after carefully weighing the evidence says, "I have no materials out of which to frame a criminal charge against them." The Joint Magistrate thus concludes:

A short review of the dealings between the parties will help to throw some light on the origin and development of the present charge. It appears Mr. Byng took charge as Manager on the 25th January 1882. The parties did not get on well and on the 28th of April Mr. Byng was served with a formal notice (exhibit B) from Mussummast Janak Kooer dismissing him from the management of her 8 annas share of the Concern from the 1st June. Some idea of the importance attached to that notice by Mr. Byng may be gathered from the reply (exhibit B) addressed by him to Guzraj Sahay on the 5th May. In one place he observes, "you are well aware that the business of the Concern is only a single business and cannot be transacted by two parties and that such an arrangement would be ruinous to the Concern." It is at all events fair to conclude, that it would be ruinous to Mr. Byng personally and possioly also to his co-purchasers Messrs. Hudson nad Lamb. Indeed, it seems to me impossible to over-rate the importance of that notice of dismissal, and I think it should always be borne in mind in the consideration of subsequent dealings between them. I am therefore all the more surprised to find no reference to the threatened removal of Mr. Byng in the conversations between Mr. Hudson and Guzraj Sahay on the 21st and 28th May. The negotiations between Mr. Hudson and Guzraj Sahay having failed to produce any satisfactory results, Mr. Byng had recourse to the assistance of Mr. Wilson as his attorney in the matter. On the 3rd June Mr. Wilson wrote a letter (A 3) to Guzraj Sahay under instructions from Mr. Byng. The letter begins:—"I am instructed by Mr. F. Byng to say that Bir. Kissor Lall who was in charge of the Shahpore Factory documents when called on by Mr. Byng to make over the same to him, produced some, which Mr. Byng now holds, but those named in the list at foot he has not given up." The memo of documents at foot includes 7 bonds of for various sums nine pattahs and "*Cutcha cash book for that five years.*" In that letter there is not the remotest reference to the supposed removal of Factory books on the 20th May, and no hint at a criminal prosecution. In reply Guzjraj Sahay wrote the letter dated the 6th June. (A 5) which I will merely refer to.

By the 10th June affairs between them had further developed. In the letter written by Mr. Wilson on that date (A 4) the "*dehat papers*" were added to the list of documents demanded in his previous letter. The tone of the letter is entirely different, and reference is made to the surreptitious removal of "most of the Factory papers documents and books from the Factory premises through the instrumentality of Guzraj Sahay's creatures and near relatives.——"This," the letter proceeds, "has aroused grave suspicions in the mind of Mr. Byng and unless you return and make over all the papers, documents and books so surreptitiously removed, to Mr. Byng or myself (his attorney) at once, Mr. Byng will be under the painful necessity "of instituting proceedings in the criminal Court against you and those people who are concerned in the matter." No date or month is referred to as that of the alleged offence but from the construction of the letter it will appear that it must have been very recent. Guzraj Sahay replied by his letter dated the 12th June (A 6) which I would particularly refer to, On the 17th June only a few days after receipt of Guzraj Sahay's reply Mr. Byng with Mr. Hudson and a number of Pleaders appeared in this Court and laid the complaint on which process was granted against the Defendants. The offence complained of was then referred back to the morning of the 20th May but I think it is quite clear from the correspondence that it was only some time about the 10th June that the idea was first entertained of bringing such grave charges against Guzraj Sahay.

From the foregoing remarks it will appear that in my opinion there were no just or reasonable grounds for the charges preferred against Guzraj Sahay and his co-defendants. I regret that they should ever have been brought before this Court on such charges. If, at the examination of Mr. Byng on the 17th June, the fact had been disclosed to me that Gujraj Sahay, virtually an 8 anna proprietor of the Concern, who had served Mr. Byng with notice of dismissal from the management of that share, I should certainly have insisted on some more definite particulars of the offence complained of; and the result would probably have been the dismissal of the complaint under Section 147 of the Procedure Code. As it is, all I can now do is to discharge the accused under Section 215 Criminal Procedure Code."

The planting gentlemen concerned are well known in Behar. Mr. Hudson is, we believe, the Secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association of Behar, which has promised much reform on the indigo system of the province. And yet we find these gentlemen figure in a criminal court in the manner depicted by the Joint-Magistrate. It was at their instance a respectable capitalist, half proprietor of their concern, was dragged into the felon's dock on a charge of theft, but at the judicial investigation the Magistrate said that there were no materials before him out of which a criminal charge could be framed! What reparation could there be to this gentleman for the trouble, expense, and indignity which he has suffered at their hands? If a rich capitalist like Guzraj Sahay could be thus persecuted, it might be easily imagined how helpless must poor and ignorant ryots be!

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE AGRA COLLEGE.

IV.

WE HAVE, we trust, shown conclusively that the grounds on which the Government of India's proposal to abolish the Agra College are based are quite insufficient to justify the contemplated measure. The contribution from the provincial revenues to the Agra College in 1880-81—the latest year for which figures are available—amounted to only Rs. 10,252; whereas that to the Benares College aggregated Rs. 42,728 and that to the Muir Central College at Allahabad Rs. 58,158. Again, while the cost to Government per student at Benares was Rs. 595 and that at Allahabad the enormous sum of Rs. 1,028, the cost to Government per student at Agra was only Rs. 401. These incontestible figures speak more eloquently than volumes of declarations. We also pointed out the grave injustice of raising largely the pay of the tuitional staff of a College (as has been done at Agra) and then of denouncing it as unsatisfactory in a financial point of view. The aggregate pay of the tuitional staff for the College classes at Agra for 1880-81 was Rs. 30,517-4-2, of which no less than 75 per cent. was absorbed by the Principal and the Professor of Literature. Then we have shewn that Mr. Deighton's statement that "little hope of any improvement exists" should not be taken for granted without a careful investigation. Mr. Deighton being the accused in the case, to accept his desponding statement for gospel truth without enquiry would be to make an accused judge in his own cause. The Government is bound to ascertain how far the decline of the Agra College has been due to inefficient management, before directing the abolition of the institution. Common fairness requires the Government to do this; and we earnestly hope a conscientious and high-minded statesman like Lord Ripon will not hastily seal the fate of a College which, under efficient and econominal management, produced such distinguished public servants as Raja Luchman Sing, Deputy Collector of Bulandshahur, Rai Salig Ram Bahadur, Postmaster-General, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Rai Kanahya Lal Bahadur, Executive Engineer, Lahore, Rai Narayan Das, Small Cause Court Judge, Lucknow, Pandit Jagutnarayan, Subordinate Judge, Farrackhabad, Rai Buldeo Bux, Deputy Collector, Benares, and others. All these gentlemen, who have rendered and are still rendering valuable services to the State, were pupils of Messrs. Middleton and Cann, who and whose subordinate staff received a scale of pay extremely moderate as compared with that drawn by Mr. Deighton and Mr. Thomson.

It is generally asserted that a disproportionately large amount of the general revenues has been, and is being, spent on high education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, "so that the interests of the many are being sacrificed to those of the few, to the serious detriment of general educational progress and development." Nothing could be easier than to make sweeping assertions of this kind, which are unsupported by any evidence; and the misfortune is, that they tend to blind and mislead the general public, who naturally take for granted dogmatic assertions, not being in possession of the real facts. Now, what are the real facts? The total Government expenditure on high education in the United Provinces of the North-West and Oudh, containing a population of 44 millions, is about one lakh of rupees or a little more than £8,000. Are the number of Colleges in the United Provinces and the charge for the same to the State disproportionate to the population and revenues of these Provinces. As regards Bengal, we endeavoured to elucidate this point in another place; we reproduce below what we said there:

> For a satisfactory reply to this question, recourse must be had to the experience of Europe; and a reference to the educational establishments in the United Kingdom shows how utterly inadequate is the present agency for liberal education in Bengal. In Great Britain and Ireland, I believe, there are no less than nine Universities with a large number of Colleges affiliated thereto; Cambridge University alone has fifteen Colleges; and Oxford twenty-six Colleges and Halls. In Ireland, for a population of six millions, there are two Universities and three State Colleges, besides a number of Roman Catholic institutions for collegiate instruction. In Scotland, for a population of a little more than three millions, scarcely more large than a Bengal district, there are four Universities and several Colleges, the cost to the State for which amounts to £ 20,000. Whereas there is but one University for the whole Bengal Presidency, comprising five Local Governments. And in the Bengal Provinces, there are only twelve colleges for a population of sixty-nine millions. The State grant to the Colleges in the United Kingdom also shows that the assistance rendered by the Government to the Colleges in Bengal is by no means proportionate to the legitimate wants and aspirations of the people. Thus, I read in a public document: "By the Act 8 and 9 Vict., Chapter 66, passed in 1845 for the establishment of New Colleges in that country (Ireland), the Lords of the Treasury were authorised to issue the sum of £100,000 to purchase the land, and an annual sum of £7,000 to each College. Hence what are called the Queen's Colleges at Belfast, Cork, Galway, which were opened in November 1849. In connection with these institutions, the Queen's University was also established for conducting examinations and granting degrees. At the same time, the Roman Catholic Colleges of Maynooth was placed on a new footing, receiving £30,000 for new buildings, and a permanent endowment for the support of 520 students. In 1870, we find that the Queen's Colleges received from the Imperial Exchequer £8,000 each, which with £3,240 to the Queen's University and £1,684 to the Royal Irish Academy, makes a total of £30,000 for one year, irrespective of the enormous sum of £342,512 8s. 1d, which was paid in annuities and allowances to the staff of teachers under the Irish Board of National Education, only 17·7 per cent. of which was contributed by local sources. The Scotch Universities during the same year came in for £15,584, besides a special grant of £20,000 to that of Glasgow; and to the London University was voted a sum of £9,577." It will be seen from the statement that while the total State grant to the Bengal Colleges for last official year was £25,500 in round numbers, the three Colleges at Belfast, Cork and Galway in Ireland receive annually £11,000 exclusive of the special grant given to the Maynooth Colleges and the Scotch Colleges £20,000, the difference in their population being as 6 and 3 to 69. It is observable that the cost of the State Colleges in Bengal to private funds is about one-half of the State-grant; and considering the expensive machinery which is necessarily employed in State Colleges for professional work the amount of private contributions, I hold, bears a fair proportion to the aggregate charges. I may remark here that while the Bengal Government pays here two lacs and a quarter for the collegiate education of a population of sixty-nine millions, the Government of India pays more than three lacs of rupees for the maintenance of Cooper's Hill College, which has been established for the training of England's youth in engineering at India's expense.

The above remarks apply with equal force to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. While the Government of India grudges to give a lakh of rupees a year for the high education of 44 millions of people, a small State like Belgium grants an allotment of nearly £8,000 per annum to the Music School of Brussels, and the Prussian Government awards to the High School at Berlin an annual sum of £7,200. As a further contrast with this Government expenditure of about one lakh of rupees or a little more than £8,000 on collegiate education in the United Provinces of the North-West and Oudh, we may also quote the following statement from official returns: "In England £120,000 was spent last year merely in teaching children in elementary schools to sing." After the facts we have given above, such expressions as "the interests of the many are being sacrificed to those of the few," and "the serious detriment of general educational progress and development," when applied to an expenditure of only £8,000 on the collegiate expenditure of two provinces containing a population of 44 millions, seem, to say the least of it, entirely uncalled-for.

There can be no manner of doubt that the abolition of the Agra College will check the spread of high education in the North-Western Provinces. High education is yet in a lamentably backward state in Upper India, and anything done to hinder its progress cannot be too deeply deplored. When the Agra College is closed, there will be no Government institution for collegiate education between Allahabad and Peshawar. We advisedly omit all mention of the Government College at Lahore, for that institution has been practically closed since the Calcutta University courses ceased to be taught there. There is no hope that the students now in the roll of the Agra College, will in the event of the abolition of that institution, proceed elsewhere for prosecuting heir studies. Mr. Thomson, who is acting as Principal of the College during Mr. Deighton's absence on special duty with the Education Commission, writes in answer to a query put to him by Mr. A. Lawrence, late Magistrate Collector of Agra:—"If the College is abolished about 2 out of every 10 will go to some other College, while the remaining 8 must give up all thoughts of higher education." As the students themselves put it: 'If we find the greatest difficulty in paying the high fees charged here, how can we pay both the fees and expenses of board and lodging elsewhere?'" It is thus quite clear that the abolition of the Agra College will seriously check the spread of high education in the North-Western Provinces; such a result would, no doubt, be extremely agreeable to the unprogressive Anglo-Indian official, who sighs for a return of the days when B. A.'s and Barristers were unknown, and to whom the educated Natives are an eyesore on account of their manly and independent bearing. But we can never persuade ourselves to believe that a high-minded statesman like Lord Ripon will look with approval on a measure, which is calculated to check the spread of high education in a province in which it is already in a lamentably backward state. In every civilized country it is considered a matter of the highest national importance to raise up a body of highly educated men. The creation of such a body in this country is peculiarly desirable for raising the tone and improving the efficiency of the subordinate civil services. Sir Richard Temple, in his book entitled "India in 1880," bears the following testimony to the general character of the educated Natives of India:

> In the first place, a due proper standard of rectitude among the officials of upper and middle grades has been obtained. Such men are now regarded as gentlemen in the best sense of the term, that is as men of honor. Their character is not impugned, their rectitude is trusted by public opinion, corruption on their part is not suspected. In this description, as in all general descriptions, there must be

reservations and exceptions, but such is the tone pervading this bright side of the picture. Of the numerous changes which have of late arisen in India, this particular change is among the most noteworthy. For many authorities, still surviving can remember the time when such Native officials were not regarded as men of honor, when their uprightness and integrity were constantly impugned, when their conduct was frequently distrusted, when imputations of corruption were bruited abroad.

For improving the efficiency and raising the tone of subordinate civil services which are almost entirely recruited from the Natives of the country, if not for anything else, it is the bounden duty of Government to turn out number, of well educated Natives every year; and anything done to check, this is fraught with serious injury to the best interests of the people and the country.

Since the above was written we have received the welcome intelligence that Lord Ripon has spared the Agra College. We cannot feel sufficiently thankful to his Lordship for this generous consideration.

SIR CHARLES AITCHISON ON LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

WE have barely time this week to notice the general character of the Resolution, which Sir Charles Aitchison, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, has recorded on the subject of local self-government. That Resolution is a masterly document, and conceived in a truly statesman-like spirit. In commenting on the spirit and scope of the Resolution of the Government of India Sir Charles Aitchison justly says: "It is explained that the extension of local self-government has not, as its immediate object, improved administrative efficiency. It is chiefly desired "*as an instrument of political and popular education.*" Some failures are to be expected; success is to be attained by patiently nurturing the growth of small political institutions. If it be said that the mass of the people is indifferent to public affairs, it is replied that intelligence and public spirit are spreading, and should be utilised. The officers of Government in all Departments complain of over-work; and the true remedy is to awaken or foster a capacity for self-help amongst the people. This principle has not yet had a fair trial; and the Government of India now wishes to make a substantial though cautious, advance in this direction. Accordingly the Government of India has traced, in general outline, the measures to be taken towards this end by Local Government, both as regards the constitution of municipal and district boards, and as to the degree and manner of control over them to be retained or exercised by Government." The Resolution of the Punjab Government then goes on:

The whole policy expressed in the Resolution above summarised is frankly and cordially accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is, in his judgment, conceived in a wise and liberal spirit; and he relies on the officers of the Punjab Commission to endeavour earnestly to carry it out wherever local circumstances are not prohibitory. No doubt the country is, in some places, riper for self-government than in others, and everywhere caution must be observed. But to suppose that local self-government can only be fitly and successfully developed where the country is already fully prepared for it, would be to ignore the history of local institutions in the Punjab under British rule, and to miss the most prominent and important aim which the Government now has in view. The object of the whole proceeding is, the Lieutenant-Governor repeats, to educate the people to manage their own affairs. At the outset it is admitted that, amongst the native community, the various capacities requisite in public life are as yet, for the most part, immature: it is precisely for this reason that a period of public and political training is necessary; and it is on this ground that the interposition and action of Government are justified. The great value of the policy prescribed by the Government of India seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be its tendency to create and develop the capacity for self-help. Placed in new positions of responsibility, the representatives of the people on the local boards will, it is to be hoped, became, year by year, more intelligent, independent and self- reliant. But these advantages can only be secured if the local bodies are trusted. Their power and their responsibilities must alike be real; in proportion as there is any pretence or illusion about either the one or the other, there is an obvious possibility that the whole undertaking may degenerate into an officious dislocation of existing arrangements. No such lamentable miscarriage of a singularly generous and enlightened policy must be suffered to occur in the Punjab. This risk escaped, the Government, anticipating, by wise reforms, those legitimate aspirations which always gain substance and strength with the progress of instruction and civilization, and providing a career for the people, to open and expand with their growing intelligence and education, will unquestionably avoid many of the dangers inherent in foreign rule. This is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the great merit of the new policy. Briefly, he thinks that the scheme, in so far as it can be successfully worked, will tend to elevate the duties and enlarge the official character of Government officers; to educate the country in public life; to relieve the Government of the odium of petty interferences and small unpopular acts; to diminish any sense of antagonism between the people and the Government; to promote better knowledge of the real aims of the governing body; to poplarise taxation; to open useful, if not exalted, careers to the native gentry; and to interest leading men in the progress of undertakings and the stability of institutions in which they will now for the first time have a personal and prominent share. Thus the political education of the people will directly subserve some of the chief political purposes of the Government.

Sir Charles Aitchison has rightly understood the spirit of the Resolution of the Government of India and has resolved to give effect to it right loyally. We make no doubt that if the subordinate officers of the Punjab Government work in the same noble and generous spirit, which their Chief evinces, the problem of local self-government will find a most satisfactory solution in the land of the five rivers. We pause here to-day.

BABU NISHIKANTO CHATTOPADHYA ON BENGAL JATTRAS.

WE have received the following letter from Dr. Henne-am-Rhyn, Professor of the History of Civilization in the University of Zurich. He is one of the most distinguished scholars of Europe. He is best known for his History of Civilization in 6 volumes, the first of which he devotes for the most part to India. He has addressed us the letter in German regarding Babu Nishikanto Chattopadhya's recent discourse on Bengal Jattras, which a friend has kindly translated for us into English. We give the translation below:

To

THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF OF THE
HINDOO PATRIOT,
Calcutta.

HONORED SIR,—During the last few months I have had the pleasure of being acquainted with a countryman of yours, Babu Nisikanto Chattopadhaya, who is desirous of completing, by the study of the internal economy of Switzerland, his knowledge of the principal European countries, which he has acquired in the course of his extensive travels.

In order to obtain at the University the title of Doctor of Philosophy, this well-informed, eager, young Brahmin has published (through Trubner & Co., London) a work, which deals with a really popular Indian subject. It is entitled "The Jattras, or Popular Drama of Bengal." With great thoroughness, research and display of comprehensive knowledge the author examines by means of three of the plays of "Sree Krishna Kamala Goswami," the nature and extent of this kind of literature, of which it may be said that hitherto it has been as little known in Europe as Bengali literature generally, inasmuch as all European works, treating of Indian literature, do not go beyond the time when Sanskrit ceased to be a current written language.

The dramatic works referred to are certainly in India itself well known, but a literary dissertation on this subject would be, even there, a matter of much interest, the more so, as the popular plays of the Middle Ages of Europe, and more especially of Germany, (the Mysteries), which, as the author says, may in all respects be likened to the Jattras, are but little known in India.

The review of the history of the Bengali language and literature, contained in the small volume, is thus likely to receive a hearty welcome.

This is followed by specimens of the dialogue of these three Jattras and their peculiarities are pointed out. The author then goes on to prove that, as regards idiom, they belong to the middle period of the Bengali language, and he draws attention to the fact that the play upon words in which they abound, is identical with that employed in Sanskrit poetry.

He then proceeds to discuss the metre of the Jattras, and their scenic arrangements, as compared with that of the European stage some centuries back, more particularly in Spain and England.

The second part gives a translation of a considerable portion of the Divyonmada, and concludes with an historical research into the antiquity of Jattras and the Indian Drama generally, and with a comparison of its various stages of development with those of the European theatre, which, the author says, inspire him with the hope of a regeneration of the Indian stage.

I beg to add that the author has requested me to translate his book into my German mother-tongue. I trust that the foregoing communication regarding the book, from an European, who belongs to the same great Aryan family, and who has, therefore, sprung from the same stock as they themselves, and one who is moreover a warm and sincere admirer of the Indian people and their literature, will be welcome to the author's countrymen.

I remain, yours obediently,
OTTO HENNE-AM-RHYN,
Doctor of Cultural History at the University.
Zurich, 5th July 1882.

The reader will recollect that Babu Nishikanto Chattopadhya had for sometime resided in St. Petersburgh, but Russian espionage compelled him to leave Russia. He has spent considerable time in Germany and is held in high esteem by German scholars. We believe he returns to India next month.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THE GREAT EVENT of the week has been the signal triumph which British troops have achieved in Egypt. Tel-el-Kebir was taken on the 13th. The following are the details of the affair:

London September 13, 6-43 *Evening.*—A despatch just received from Sir Garnet Wolseley, states that our camp at Kassassin was broken up yesterday evening, our troops bivouaking beyond Kassassin until 1-3o this morning, when we commenced advancing against the enemy's position, which was on a most extensive scale and strongly fortified, and held by a large force, under Arabi's personal command consisting of twenty thousand regulars including two thousand and five hundred cavalry, seventy guns, and six thousand Bedowins and irregulars. Our force consisted of 11,000 bayonets, two thousand sabres and sixty guns. As an attack by day-light would have entailed a heavy loss, it was resolved to make the attack under cover of darkness, and the six miles which intervened between our camp and the enemy's position were accomplished by our forces before day-light. The attack was made in the following order:—A force of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery were placed on the enemy's right flank, and ordered to sweep round their line at daybreak. On the left flank were a force of cavalry, the first division second brigade under Colonel Graham leading, supported by the brigade of Guards under the Duke of Connaught, and on their left were seven batteries of artillery consisting of forty-two guns in line with a supporting brigade, and the second division with the Highland brigade leading. The Indian contingent were placed to the south of the Fresh water canal, whilst the Naval brigade occupied the railway track, at intervals. A great emulation prevailed among the different regiments as to which should be the first to enter the enemy's position, and all went straight for it. The Royal Irish greatly distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

The despatch adds:—We are in possession of all the enemy's camps and a large number of guns, besides several trains and an immense quantity of supplies. The enemy fled in thousands, throwing away their arms when our cavalry overtook them. Their losses are enormous. General Willis was slightly wounded; Colonel Richardson, of the Duke of Cornwall's light infantry, was severely wounded; Majors Colville, Underwood and Somervell of the Highland light infantry, and Lieutenant Macneill of the Blackwatch were killed. The conduct of the troops throughout the action was admirable. Our cavalry are now marching upon Belbes, and the Indian contingent upon Zag-a-zig, whither the Highland brigade follows this evening.

Arabi has escaped on horseback in the direction of Zag-a-zig. The fresh water canal has been cut in some places, but the railway remains intact. Our losses have not yet been ascertained.

Later telegrams, which we give below, show that the war is virtually at an end:

Simla, 16.—Cairo was occupied on the 14th by the Cavalry after a forced march. Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived on the 15th and was well received. Ten thousand of the enemy's soldiers are laying down their arms. Arrangements being made for surrender of Kafre Dower. Arabi and Toulba are prisoners. The war is virtually over. The base will be changed from Ismailia to Alexandria. The health and spirits of the troops is excellent. All ranks worked hard, and did their duty well.

London, 14.—Rumours are current that the enemy at Kafre Dowar took to flight. On Wednesday afternoon news of the occupation of Zag-a-zig by the Indian troops has reached London.

14.—The commander of the Egyptian forces at Kafre Dowar has written to Cherif Pacha offering to surrender. Arabi has gone to Cairo. The British Cavalry has occupied Belbeis. Sir Garnet Wolseley with a force of infantry will arrive there to-day. He then proposes to push on to Zalioub, and perhaps to Cairo with the guards.

14.—A despatch from Sir Evelyn Wood states that an Egyptian officer has arrived at Alexandria from Kafredowar bringing a letter on behalf of all the Military Commanders there in which they express their wish to submit to the Khedive. The despatch adds that the enemy has opened the dam which was thrown across the Mahmoudieh Canal, supplying Alexandria with fresh water. The enemy's force at Kafredowar has ceased hostilities.

14.—The inhabitants of Cairo have sent a delegate to the British Camp expressing their loyalty to the Khedive. The British troops are preparing to occupy Kafredowar. It is reported that Araby has been captured at Benha.

The Indian Contingent has done its part gloriously. We have received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner on the subject :

Simla September 15.—Sir H. Macpherson telegraphs that on the 15th after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, the Indian Division made a forced march and occupied Zag-a-zig at 4-15 P. M. on the same day. Five trains with engines were seized. The Governor of the place came in and the people were submissive.

The success which has attended the efforts of the Indian Contingent will immensely raise the political value of India to England. The Indian arm of the British empire will greatly strengthen the main body.

A LOAN will be raised to meet the cost of the Indian contingent sent to Egypt. We have received the following telegram from the Press Commissioner on the subject :

The extent to which the cost of the Egyptian expenditure will ultimately fall on the revenues of India is as yet uncertain, but as heavy disbursement will in any case have to be made by the Indian treasury in the first instance the Government of India in the Financial Department considers it desirable to strengthen the cash balance by borrowing 2½ crores of rupees. The Loan will bear interest at 4 per cent per annum. Tenders will be received up to noon on October thirteenth. Instalments will be payable as follows : one-third on or before November thirteenth ; one-third on or before December eleventh ; one-third on or beforeDecember twenty-eighth. A notification giving full details will be published at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Simla on September twenty-sixth.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Government of India is steadily directing its attention to domestic reform. The present system of constant changes in the executive staff of districts has often struck us as fraught with mischief. It neutralizes experience and destroys continuity in local traditions. It is gratifying to observe that Lord Ripon takes the same view. Referring to the effects of the furlough rules the Government of India in a recent Resolution says :

"In the first place the enquiries recently instituted have made it clear that when unduly frequent changes in the *personnel* of the administrative staff occur, they are often not so much the effect of the existing rules as of the manner in which they are worked. Local Governments are sometimes too ready to defer to the personal wishes and inclinations of officers returning from leave ; but unless they insist firmly on the principle that an officer must accept whatever appointment suitable to his rank and position in the service may chance to be available on his return, unnecessary changes take place, the public service suffers, and the convenience of other officers, more or less numerous, is sacrificed to meet the wishes of one favoured individual. The Government of India consider it undesirable that frequent transfer among district officers should take place when these can be avoided ; and, while fully admitting that it is quite possible to keep an officer too long in charge of the same district, they are of opinion that the local knowledge which a district officer is expected to possess cannot be acquired unless he remains for a reasonable period in the same appointment. His Excellency in Council is inclined to hold that it would be a distinct advantage to the public service to keep a Magistrate-Collector as a rule for five years in the same district, and that, on the other hand, after a six or seven years' incumbency a change is desirable both for the sake of the officer himself and of the district administration. It should, therefore, be understood that, unless some special circumstances render it desirable to replace an acting officer by a returning incumbent, an officer in the regular line on return from furlough should be posted to such actually vacant office as may happen to be suited to his rank and pay ; and, in determining his disposal, the only consideration which should be allowed to weigh is the question how his services can best be utilised with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements.

The Governor-General in Council considers further that if measures were taken to regulate the times of return of officers from furlough so as to make these coincide better with the times of proceeding on furlough the principal ground of dissatisfaction with the rules, from an administrative point of view, would disappear. The Local Government should have more power than it at present exercises to regulate the time of an officer's return with reference to the convenience of the public service. It ought, for instance, to be at liberty for this reason to require an officer to take less or (when to his credit) more leave than he applies for (within reasonable limits), on penalty of his forfeiting his lien upon his appointment if he declines to accept the arrangement ; thus, if an officer applies for twelve months' furlough, and the Local Government is aware that it will have difficulty in providing him with a suitable appointment on the expiry of that term owing to the simultaneous return of senior men or for other reasons, it should require him to return either after, say, ten months, or fourteen months, as may best suit the requirements of the public service. At present the Government grants, as a matter of course, the precise amount of furlough asked for. It ought to have at least the same discretion in setting the leave-arrangements of its officers that a mercantile firm would exercise in granting leave of absence to its *employes*. Effect may be given to this suggestion from the 1st April, 1883.

The districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah are notable instances of the evanescent character of the district appointments. The two districts serve as staging bungalows as it were for officers on the move. The result is inefficiency in district administration.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Babu Shamachurn Sircar, late Chief Interpreter of the High Court, which melancholy event took place on Friday last. He was a remarkable man. He was self-taught and self-made. He was a noble example of pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. He was a master of, we believe, seven languages and devoted his whole life to literature and law. He was originally a teacher in the Calcutta Sanskrit College, and afterwards became Chief Translator of the late Sudder Court, and subsequently Chief Interpreter of the High Court. He was a prolific writer, and wrote in Sanskrit, Bengali, Persian and English. But he will be best remembered for his researches into and digests of the Hindu Law. His work on this subject are now looked upon as standard authorities. He was also a good Mahomedan lawyer, and was held in high esteem by learned Moulavis. His lectures on Mahomedan Law as Tagore Law Professor are highly valued. He was a friend to education and humanity, and supported schools and dispensaries in his native district. A man of unceasing industry and activity he knew not an idle moment. Gentle and amiable he was liked by all who knew him. Take him all in all we shall not look upon his like again. He was about 68 years of age.

WITH REFERENCE to our remarks on the action of Mr. Lowis, the Chittagong Commissioner, regarding the appointment of the Chittagong Land Registration Sub-Deputy, we learn on excellent authority that the statement of facts on which those remarks were based was not quite correct. Apparently we were misled by our correspondent. We are now informed that Mr. Lowis did send up to Government the nomination of the Collector for sanction, but that the Lieutenant-Governor has of his own motion for what we are told good and valid reasons withheld his approval. It will be thus seen that Mr. Lowis does not deserve the blame cast upon him. We learn from the same source that the statement of a morning contemporary that Mr. Lowis had purchased from the Port Officer of Chittagong a valueless house for a large sum of public money is also without foundation. We are assured that no house has been purchased.

IT AFFORDS us great pleasure to learn that the agitation made for the retention of the Agra College has not been without effect. The *Pioneer* publishes the following information on the subject :

In July, the Lieutenant-Governor urged the Government of India to allow of the retention of the College on a probationary footing until 1885. In the interval he proposed, by reducing expenditure and stimulating the people, to take interest in the institution, to bring up its efficiency to a standard that would justify its permanent retention as a State-College the Government of India, in reply, explained that from Memorials submitted it appeared that a strong desire does exist at Agra for the maintenance of the College. It was, therefore, resolved that the College should be made over to local trustees, to be managed and maintained by them as an aided not as a State College. The Government does not object to the transfer to the trustees at starting the whole of the annual income from the endowments. But the College is to be treated in all respects as an aided institution, and it seems probable that if the expenditure can be reduced, funds may be set free, which may usefully be devoted to the spread of primary education in the districts of Agra, Muttra, and Aligbur. The Local Government has the task of carrying out this scheme in detail, and it will be for the trustees to draw up final proposals for the management of the College.

Our thanks are due to both Sir Alfred Lyall and Lord Ripon for the generous action now taken. We may now rest assured that the money of the Hindu donor of the Agra College will not be appropriated to the support of the Mahomedan College of Aligarh.

WE HAD barely time last week to discuss the Resolution of the Government of India introducing competitive examination for the admission of clerks into the Financial Secretariat and allied offices. The Resolution lays down the following subjects for the Lower Division :

		Marks.
* *i.e.* Algebra up to binomial theorem and Euclid, Books I—IV.	1. Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics* ...	500
	2. Geography ...	250
	3. History (English and Indian) ...	500
4. Handwriting	...	500
5. English Composition	...	500
6. Letter drafting and *precis* writing ...	...	1,000

The subject for the Upper Division :

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The same subjects and marks as above but the standard required will be materially higher.

7. Any special subject of examination prescribed by any particular Department 1,000

The candidates must show a competent knowledge of or a real proficiency in, such subjects. They must obtain at least one-third marks in subjects 4, 5 and 6 and candidates for the Financial Department must obtain one-third in Arithmetic and Elementary Mathematics.

Some persons seem to consider the standard rather high, but we do not take the same view. We do not, however, see the justice of subjecting University graduates to a further examination. What is the practical value of the University degrees, if the Government, which sanctions those degrees, will not recognize them ? We are quite willing that the graduates should be examined in letter-drafting and precis-writing, but in other subjects in which they have already passed University examinations they ought not to be examined again.

MR. PATRICK MACGUIRE, who has been furnishing sketches of Indian celebrities for *Men of the Time*, has commenced an Indian Biographical series. The first subject is His Highness Sir Rama Varma Bahadur, Maharaja of Travancore. It is an interesting sketch and will amply repay perusal. If the subjects of the series be judiciously selected, we have no doubt that the memoirs will prove both interesting and instructive.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Kristogopal Bhukt, one of the enterprising publishers of the reprint of Raja Sir Radhakant Bahadur's Subda Kulpadruma, has undertaken to publish a Bengali translation of the Ramayana. The translation will be published in series, but publishers of Bengal serials we are sorry to say are not always persevering. But we have faith in Babu Kristogopal Bhukt, and believe that he will carry his undertaking to the end.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—PRE-EMINENTLY THE COD LIVER OIL FOR USE IN INDIA, AND IN WARM CLIMATES.— Joseph J. Pope, Esq., late Staff-Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London, writes:—" I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. de Jonghs' Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. Further, I have noticed the important fact, that Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, besides contioning all the active constituents of the remedy, is easily assimilated, without the stomach derangement so frequently following the use of the ordinary Oils. The value of hydrocarbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the amimal Oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. de Jongh places in every one's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized. " Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store- keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Prince Wares Ali Khan, Rasapagla	6	10	0
Ex. Engr. Julpigoree	5	12	0
C. Baumgarton Esq., Java	13	11	3
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Northern Bengal State Railway, Saidpore	13	4	0
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,, Dabi Cubra Aush, Bogoola	3	5	0
,, Kally Nath Dhur, Nurrail	13	4	0
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,, Jodoo Nath Sircar, Modhoobani	10	0	0
,, Doorga Churn Chuckerbutty, Champarun	13	4	0
,, Jodoo Nath Roy, Midnapore	13	4	0
,, Bashunt Coomar Newghy, Bancoorah	5	0	0
,, Poorna Chunder Mitra, Bhola, Burrisal	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*September* 13, 1882.

GENERAL—15th Augt—Mr R H Wilson, Magte and Colr of Midnapore, leave for one month, from 25th Oct, 1882, or subsequent date.

Mr H A D Phillips, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, to act as Magte and Colr of that dist, during absence, of Mr H R Wilson,

21th Augt—The Hon'ble Horace A. Cockerell, C.S.I, Offg. Member of the Board of Revenue, leave for one month, from 10th Sept, 1882, or subsequent date.

1st Sept—Mr Donold Sunder to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Bogra dist,

Baboo Sitikant Ghose, Special Depy Colr, Bankoora, to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, but will continue to be employed on his present duty of supervising the re-valuations under the Road Cess Act in that dist.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter to act as a Depy Magte and Depy Colr, *vice* Baboo Sitikant Ghose, and is posted to the Sudder Station of the Rungpore dist.

Mr E M Reily, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Durbhunga dist.

5th Sept—Mr E V Westmacott, Offg Magte and Colr of Dacca, acted as Comr of the Dacca Divn, from 18th to 23rd Augt, 1882, inclusive.

Mr A C Tute, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Dacca, acted as Magte and Colr of that dist from 18th to 23rd Augt, 1882, inclusive.

8th Sept—Baboo Atal Behary Moitra, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Midnapore, returned to duty on the forenoon of 26th Augt, 1882

9th Sept—Baboo Tara Nath Bose, to be a Land Registration Sub-Depy Colr in the dist of Chittagong, vice Baboo Guru Das Mozoomdar, deed.

POLICE—11th Sept—Mr W F Smith, Asst Supdt of Police, in charge of the City of Patna, to act as Dist Supdt of Police, Dacca.

REGISTRATION—5th Sept—Baboo Mohendra Nath Bhuttacharjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bogra, to be also Sudder Sub.Regtr of Bogra, from 1st Augt, 1882, *vice* Mr Thomas Mohendra Loll Bose, deed.

EDUCATIONAL.—The special leave for six months granted to Mr. A W Garrett Inspr of Schools, Presdy Circle, under order of the 20th Feb, 1882, is commuted to furlough for nine months under secs 51 and 77, chap V of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Chundichurn Banerjee, Headmr, Hindu School, to act in class I of the Sub Educl Service, *vice* Mr. W B Livingstone, from date he returned to duty from leave granted 18th July last,

MEDICAL.—Asst Surg Gooroodyal Das Goopta in charge of the Tangail Charitable Dispy Mymensingh, leave for three months, from 10th Oct next. or subsequent date.

Asst Surg Kaliprossunno Chowdry, a superny at the Presdy, to have medl charge of the Tangail Charitable Dispy in Mymensingh, during absence, of Asst Surg Gooroodyal Das Goopta.

The services of Srde-Surg J H Thornton are placed temply at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the Milty Dept from date he was relieved of his apptmt as Offg Civil Surg of Monghyr.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—1st Sept—Mr Donald Sunder, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Bogra, is vested with the powers of a Magte, Third Class.

Baboo Khetter Mohun Mitter, Offg Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Rungpore, is vested with powers of a Magte, Third Class.

Mr. E. M. Reily, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Durbhunga, is vested with the powers of a Magte First, Class, and with the power to try summaris the offences mentioned in sec 223 Code of Civil Procedure.

2nd Sept—Baboo Bhagwan Chunder Chakarbutti, Addl Sub Judge of Burdwan, to be Sub Judge of Khoolna, from date the Civil Courts re-open after the next Dusserah Vacation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Bengal—11th Sept—Apptmt. —Mr O Hœrnle, Exe Engr, 4th Gde (tempy rank), is confirmed in his apptmt as Asst Secy to Govt in this Dept.

Mr R E Baddon, Asst Engr, 1st Gde, Northern Bengal State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Exame in Hindustani on 3rd July, 1882.

JAIL DEPARTMENT—9th Sept, Asst-Surg Kherode Chunder Chowdhary held medl charge of the Midnapore Jails from afternoon of 3rd Augst to the forenoon of 3rd Sept, 1882, during absence, on privilege leave, of Dr Tomes.

EDUCATIONAL Notices—Subordinate Educational Service—5th Sept—Maulavi Abdur Rohim, Third Maulavi, Arabic Dept, Calcutta Madrasah (class VI), leave of absence for six months, from 19th Augt, 1882.

Baboo Ram Kumar Basak, B.A, Seventh Mr, Dacca, Collegiate School(class VII), having returned to duty on the forenoon of 10th Augt, 1882, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 10th idem is cancelled.

Baboo Uma Prasad De, Secd Mr, Cuttack Collegiate School (class V), leave of absence for four months, chap X of the Civil Leave Code, from 15th Augt, 1882.

Baboo Nanda Lal Dos, BA, Third Mr, Cuttack Collegiate School, to Officiate as Secd Mr of the same Institution, and to act in class V, *vice* Baboo Uma Prasad De, on leave,

Baboo Nanda Lal Sen, Depy Inspr of Schools, Backergunge (class V), leave of absence for two months and a half, from 1st May, 1882, or subsequent date he availed himself of it.

Baboo Radakisor Chakravarti, Sub-Inspr of Schools, Dacca (class VI), is declared to have officiated as Depy Inspr of Schools, Backergunge, in class V, during absence, of Baboo Nanda Lal Sen.

Advertisements.

WANTED,—A Road Cess Overseer for the District Works of Rungpore. The candidate must be a passed Overseer of some Civil Engineering College in India and should have special qualifications in constructing timber bridges, a man of good constitution, activity and practical experience required. Apply at once to undersigned with copies of certificates. Salary Rupees Eighty with horse allowance at the rate of rupees twenty-two annas eight only.

W. C. HENNESSEY, C.E.,
Rungpore, } District Engineer
The 15th September 1882. } Rungpore.

FOR SALE.

No. 9 and 10, Kenderdines Lane and No. 20, Colaleytollah standing on about 2 bigahs of land.

Apply to ANDERSON WRIGHT & Co.

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সুলভ পরিচ্ছদালয়, ৭৭ অপার চিৎপুর রোড, ষোড়াসাঁকো।

কলিকাতা ও মফঃস্বলের সুবিধারজন্য পরিচ্ছদ সম্বন্ধীয় আবশ্যকীয় ছোট বড় দেশী, বিলাতি ষাড়ী, ধুতি ও চাদর, ওড়্না সুতি, রেশ্‌মি, পশমি এবং জরিসাটিন প্রভৃতির সকল প্রকার ফেসনের তৈয়ারি জামা, জাকেট; বালক বালিকাদিগের জরির পোষাক, টুপী, পাকড়ী, রুমাল, মোজা, ছাতি, লাঠি; স্বর্ণ ও রৌপ্যের ঘড়ী, চেন, আংটি, বোতাম ও চশমা; আতর; গোলাব, ফুলল তৈল, বিলাতি সাবান এবং সকল প্রকার সুগন্ধি; বিলাতি জুতা নানা প্রকার যাহা S. S. "Markara" জাহাজে সম্প্রতি আসিয়াছে; এই সমুদায় স্বল্প সময়ে বিনা ক্লেশে নির্দ্ধারিত মূল্যে নগদ টাকায় পাইবেন। কাটা কাপড় বিক্রয় হওয়া ব্যতীত অন্য কাজের অর্ডার লইবার জন্য দরজী থাকে; মফঃস্বলের অর্ডার V. P. P. P, পাঠান যায়।

NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

Sealed tenders (Superscribed "Tenders for Stores") for a three months supply of Sundry Stores to this Railway will be received at the Office of the undersigned at Saidpore up to noon of the 1st October 1882. A list of the articles required can be obtained on application.

No Tenders will be entertained if not on the prescribed form which can be obtained from the Manager's Office on payment of Rs. 2. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A deposit of Rs. 50 as earnest money will be required with each tender; which will be returned if the tender is not accepted.

Manager's Office,
N. B. S. Railway,
Saidpore,
12th September 1882. } W. I. ENGLEDUE, Major R.E. Manager.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March to the Election of a Tagore Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1883.

The salary of the Professorship is Rupees 10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

(1.) The law relating to the Transfer and Disposition of property among the Mahomedans.
(2.) The law of Testamentary Devise as administered in British India.
(3.) The law relating to Damages.
(4.) The law relating to Joint Hindu Families.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st of January 1883 and at the same time to state on which of the above mentioned four subjects they are prepared to lecture.

Senate House,
The 30th August 1882. } G. BELLETT, Registrar.

On Friday the 29th September current.
Mackenzie Lyall & Co., will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE EXCHANGE
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS
AN EXTENSIVE INVOICE OF
Costly Crystal
CHANDELIERS WALL BRACKETS
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পোর্ট ক্যানিং এবং ল্যাণ্ড ইম্প্রুভমেণ্ট কোং লিমিটেড্।

এতদ্দ্বারা সংবাদ দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামী ২০শে সেপ্টেম্বর তারিখে উক্ত কোম্পানির অংশীদারদিগের একটী অতিরেক সাধারণ সভা বোম্বাই নগরীস্থ ৮ নং ফার্ব্স ষ্ট্রীটে রেজিষ্টর করা আপিসে তত্রস্থ বেলা ৪ ঘটিকার সময়ে অধিবেশিত হইবেক এবং তৎকালে নিম্ন লিখিত অভিমত অংশীদারদিগের বিবেচনার নিমিত্ত অর্পিত হইবেক।

১৮৮১ সালের ২২শে নবেম্বর তারিখে পোর্ট ক্যানিংএর চাউলের কল ও অন্যান্য সম্পত্তির ইজারার পাট্টা যাহা শ্রীযুক্ত ফার্ডিন্যাণ্ড খিলর সাহেবকে দেওয়া হইয়াছে এবং যাহাতে উক্ত সাহেবকে ১৮৮১ সালের ৫ই সেপ্টেম্বরের মন্তব্যানুসারে পূর্ব্বোক্ত সম্পত্তি কিনিবার এক্তেয়ার দেওয়া হইয়াছে সেই পাট্টার কড়ার ও অন্যান্য নিয়ম অধ্যক্ষ সভার প্রতি পরিবর্ত্তন ও রূপান্তর করিবার ক্ষমতা দেওয়া হউক। সেই পরিবর্ত্তন কোম্পানির স্বার্থ বজায় রাখিয়া ও পাট্টাদারে যেরূপ কড়ারে সম্মতি হয় তদনুসারে হইবেক। উক্ত পাট্টার মেয়াদ কড়ার নিয়ম ও কোম্পানির স্বার্থ রক্ষিত ব্যবস্থা প্রভৃতির রূপান্তর ও পরিবর্ত্তন হইবেক এবং ভাড়া কোম্পানির পাওয়ানা থাকিবেক এবং কত টাকায় বিক্রি হইবেক যাহা পাট্টাতে কিম্বা অন্যান্য নিয়ম মাত্র লেখা আছে তাহাও অধ্যক্ষ সভা রূপান্তর ও পরিবর্ত্তন করিতে পারিবেন।

অধ্যক্ষদিগের হুকুমানুসারে
বোম্বাই
৮ই সেপ্তেম্বর ১৮৮২ সাল } শ্রীসদানন্দ বালকৃষ্ণ।
কর্ম্মাধ্যক্ষ।

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NOTICE.

Wanted a Superintendent for the Office of the Assistant Manager Wardha Coal State Railway Warora.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials which will not be returned to the Manager Wardha Coal State Railway Nagpur C.P.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Saturday the 30th September, for the appointment of Superintendent of Roads and Conservancy, on a salary commencing at Rs. 400 per month, rising to Rs. 500, including horse allowance.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It is found that in many instances, double and treble applications have been received and registered for entry of names as voters. In many cases owing to a slight difference in the address, it is not possible for the office to determine whether the voters are identical or not. In order therefore to prevent injury to their interests all candidates are requested to examine the list, and object to such double entries either before the election or at the time of taking the poll.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

WANTED, a passed, P.W.D. Sub-overseer for the District Road Cess Committee Julpigoree, on salary of Rs. 45 rising by annual increments of Re. 1 (one) to Rs. 50 per mensem; including allowances. The candidate must be practically efficient.

Application with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to 28th September 1882,

(Sd.) B. W. D. MORTON, COLONEL B. C. S.
District Commissioner and Chairman,
Julpigoree.

স্বর্ণসিন্দুর মকরধ্বজ।

"অনুপান বিশেষণ করোতি বিবিধ গুণান,"

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মূল্য ১ তোলা ২০, কুড়ি টাকা, এবং ৪ সপ্তাহের সেবনোপযোগী ৩, তিনটাকা,

অকৃত্রিম মকরধ্বজ গ্রহনেচ্ছু মহোদয়গণ নিম্নলিখিত স্থানে আমার নিকট অনুসন্ধান করিবেন।

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চিকিৎসক এবং ঔষধ বিক্রেতা,
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18	×	12	×	11	„	55
20	×	14	×	12	„	60
22	×	16	×	14	„	65
24	×	18	×	15	„	75
26	×	19	×	17	„	80
28	×	20	×	18	„	85
30	×	21	×	20	„	90
32	×	22	×	21	„	105
34	×	23	×	23	„	115
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Rs.	15				19			23		26		each.

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	28,	30,	32,	34,	36	inch.
Rs.	12,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	28,000	

If put in loosely or packed they will hold much more.

10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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A COOL REFRESHING, NON-ALCOHOLIC TONIC BEVERAGE, FOR DAILY USE.

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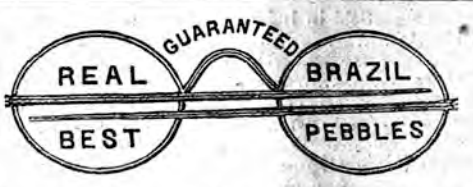

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৫নং থিয়েটার রোড, কলিকাতা।

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Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh;
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow;
Licentiate in Midwifery, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin;
MEMBER, OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY, DUBLIN;
Late Resident Clinical-Clerk and Superintending Officer in charge of Extern Maternity, Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; &c., &c., &c. ADDRESS, 20 BEADON STREET. CALCUTTA.

রত্ন-গিরি।

আশা—প্রতীক্ষা।

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কলিকাতা, শোভাবাজার।

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Tenders are invited for the execution of the following work in the Purneah District Road Cess Department. For particulars apply to the District Engineer Purneah.

Tenders must be submitted by the 15th of September, 1882.

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Jhamah metalling on 1 Road	...	5066
Timbers Bridging on 3 Roads	...	10560
Bridge Repairs masonry on 1 Road	...	262
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TOTAL	Rs.	73,544

R. G. S. ROBERTS.
District Engineer.

NOTICE.

Wanted for the Road Cess Department Midnapore an overseer on Rs. 90 per mensem with sub-divisional allowance of Rs. 30 and a sub-overseer on Rs. 25 and Travelling allowance of Rs. 15.

Qualifications must be up to P.W.D. standard at least and candidates must have sufficient practical experience, good education an irreproachable character and certificates of good service.

The former to be from 30 to 40 years of age the latter under 30.

R. G. Mc.KENNIE, C.E.
District Engineer.

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Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.

Postage 4 Annas.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

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